

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 28 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 66 57

September 28 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 94 76

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.94

3032 日十二月八年卯乙

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

二拜禮 號八廿月九年英港 SINGLE COPY 100 CENTS.
436 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS BOMBARDMENTS.

ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORIES HAVE ALREADY BECOME HISTORIC.

The New British Army the Talk of Paris.

GERMANY'S APPALLING LOSSES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORIES ALREADY HISTORIC.

September 27, 12.30 p.m.
The scenes of the Anglo-French victories have already become historic. There has been fighting round the industrial and mining region of Ypres, but the Arras sector has been the main battlefield of the Allied left even as the barren chalk ridges of Champagne have been that of their centre since the battle of the Marne.

The British are attacking Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while the French are opposed to General von Fabeck.

The places mentioned in the British zone are the first official indication of the extension of the British lines southward.

The work of the new British army is the talk of Paris. One writer emphasising the British part says that it must be remembered that the British held the approaches to Labasse and Givenchy and as their numbers had increased so had they spread southwards replacing the French troops, hence the significance.

They attacked near Hulluch and Loos, the latter of which is a mile and a half from Lens and was the place where the French were held up after the heavy fighting round Carrecy and Souchez.

The British attack was directed to the north of Lens and to the left of Lens and the Lebassee main road. Their advance threatens to outflank the German strongholds at Labasse and Lens. They have already secured in the Loos region, some important collieries whose trellised towers are known to the Tommies as the Crystal Palace.

Soldiers from the front have quoted Paris eloquently praising the work of the new British army whether in trench-bayonet or close fighting or actually in the trenches.

A German communique mentions that the battle was especially stubborn north of Mournelon le Grand and close to Western Argonne. Experts point out that the German line here, prior to Saturday's fighting, was six to nine miles before the important railway linking the Crown Prince with the Germans outside of Rheims and that the French guns probably now command the railway.

A recent semi-official intimation has placed the strength of the Germans in the West at 1,800,000. Though strengthened by an inordinately large proportion of heavy and machine guns, experts point out that with the new units this figure probably represents the German strength to-day. If there are not more than eleven divisions of the new British armies now in France then our power of re-inforcing the Allies is greater than that of the Germans, who seemingly have come to a standstill in Russia, where they are committed to fighting on a seven hundred miles front, at the beginning of a bad season, without having achieved a decision against the Russians.

The strength of the Germans on the Eastern front is estimated in Petrograd at 2,600,000.

What they were up against is evidenced in the latest Russian communique. The communique records that repeated Russian attacks, the full in the Dvinsk region, (where the Germans have been making colossal efforts and suffering enormous losses) and the increase of fighting to the east of Vilna (where the Russians have been most active) indicate that the initiative is not altogether in the hands of the Germans.

The communique emphasises that in the recent fighting bayonet attacks have become ordinary occurrences with the Russian troops, whose spirit is of the highest, while the Germans no longer claim big hauls of prisoners. Five fortified villages at different points on the front are mentioned in last night's communique as having been captured by the Russians with the bayonet, and with bayonets, about a thousand prisoners and much material and machine guns.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GALLANT BELGIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK.

September 27, 12.30 p.m.
The Belgians have also advanced forcing the Germans to evacuate two hundred yards of trenches along the Yser.

BATTLE IN CHAMPAIGNE CONTINUES.

September 27, 5.05 p.m.
A Paris communique says that the French have completely maintained all captured positions. The battle in Champagne continues tensely along the entire front.

We occupied a number of positions, notably at Troubricq, which we had already passed and in which the enemy still maintained himself. The number of German officers captured has increased to three hundred.

INTENSE RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

September 27, 5.25 p.m.
A Paris communique says East of Souchez our advance which at the outset was reported as having reached a telegraph station to the north of Thelus did not go beyond the orchards of La Folie and the Arras-Lille road. Our advance has been wholly maintained. Actions with bombs and aerial torpedoes are proceeding to the south of the Somme.

French batteries are vigorously replying to the German guns at Quenneviers. There are intense reciprocal bombardments in the region between the Meuse and the Moselle, also in Lorraine.

A violent storm is raging in the Vosges and has momentarily suspended operations.

HOPE RATHER THAN JUBILATION.

September 27, 2.40 p.m.
Hope rather than jubilation is the feeling voiced in the comments in London and Paris, on the heaviest blow the Allies have yet dealt the enemy since the establishment of the trench deadlock ten months ago.

The newspapers dwell with satisfaction on the inspiring success and refrain from anticipating future developments, though a note of relief is sounded in the English Press at the news which will wipe out the domestic bitterness which has been fostered by months of weary waiting; it is pointed out that the French capture of prisoners is the largest single-handed catch since the war began.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

September 27 2.40 p.m.
Despatches from Holland state that the roar of cannon is heard ceaselessly at places well inside the Zeeland frontier. Houses far inland are shaken on their foundations by the thunder of the warships guns shelling Zeebrugge in bombardment which is surpassing all previous bombardments, for duration and intensity. The work all previous bombardments, however, is not confined to the bombardment of the warships, however, is not confined to the bombardment of the Zeeland coast in Zeebrugge. They shelled various points on the Belgian coast in Zeeland. They shelled various points on the Belgian coast in Zeeland. They shelled various points on the Belgian coast in Zeeland.

Dutch correspondents describe the endless processions of German wounded, afoot, in trams, waggons, automobiles and trains, pouring in to towns and villages in Belgium.

The German losses in the recent prolonged cannonade is already heavy and those in the recent infantry fighting are terrible.

Every available man in Belgium has been flung into the defence. Troops who have just arrived have been rushed into the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and even frontier posts, have been defended of guards (who were often elderly Landsturm), in a desperate effort to meet the great onslaught. The churchyards are inadequate in which to bury the dead and new graves are being dug everywhere—on the roads and in the fields.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra page.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

TWENTY THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

September 27, 2.00 a.m.
A Paris communique is as follows:—Our attack north of Arras resulted in fresh progress. We forcibly occupied the whole of the village of Souchez and advanced eastwards in the direction of Givenchy. Further south we reached Lafolie and pushed north of Thelus as far as the destroyed telegraph station. We took a thousand prisoners in this action. We continued to gain ground in Champagne crossing a powerful network of trenches and forts perfected by the enemy many months past. We then advanced northwards compelling the Germans to retire to their second line three to four kilometres in the rear. Fighting continues along the whole front. The enemy suffered heavily from our fire and in the hand-to-hand fighting, they left much war material in their abandoned works which have not yet been counted, but twenty-four field guns and sixteen thousand unrounded prisoners have been captured. The number of the latter is increasing. Altogether, the Allies have captured twenty thousand able-bodied prisoners during the last two days.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

PIERCING FIGHTING FAVOURS RUSSIANS.

September 27, 6.20 a.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that the position is somewhat quieter on the Dvinsk front, but east of Vilna and further south near Smorgan and Novo Grodek fierce fighting continues, the Russians repeatedly attacking and capturing some hundreds of prisoners.

DARDANELLES WAR COMMITTEE.

September 27, 6.15 p.m.
The Daily Chronicle announces that Mr. Asquith has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet which will be in a peculiar degree responsible for the supervising of the war at the Dardanelles. A committee has been in existence for some time, but it is understood that its functions will be absorbed by the new committee, which includes Mr. Asquith, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Churchill.

MOLTKE BADLY CRIPPLED.

September 27, 6.15 p.m.
A telegram from Petrograd states that the German fleet has left the Baltic definitely for Kiel. The battleship Moltke has a hole in her, twenty-four yards square (?) which cannot be repaired for months.

WAR BRIEFLETS.

It is reported from Vienna that a sum of two million kronen has been stolen from the Bankverein by an employee who had falsified the accounts.

It is estimated that about one crore of rupees has been subscribed to the British War Loan through Bombay, and about half a crore through Calcutta.

It is reported that Italy is negotiating a fifty million dollar loan in New York for the improvement in the lire seeming to justify the operation.

The committee of the Railway Nationalisation Society, in its third annual report, says it seems unlikely that railways will ever pass back wholly into private hands.

The Idea Nazionale states that the Austrians have wantonly destroyed the historic castle of Lizzana, near Rovereto, where Dante spent his exile.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, who has been appointed Russian military attache at the Italian headquarters on the Isonzo, has had an audience with the King on the battlefield.

The number of soldiers' families being supported in Britain increased from 62,980 in August last year to 150,911 in July last. The allowances paid up to the end of July totalled 45,872,000 marks.

It is understood that a contract has been made for the supply of 800,000 tons of German coal to Sweden, says the Times. The contract is regarded as a result of the restriction placed on British exports.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

The work of the British new army is the talk of Paris.

The scenes of the Anglo-French victories have already become historic.

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The battle in Champagne continues tensely along the entire front.

French batteries are vigorously replying to the German guns at Quenneviers.

Actions with bombs and aerial torpedoes are proceeding to the south of the Somme.

A violent storm raging in the Vosges has momentarily suspended operations in that region.

There are intense reciprocal bombardments in the regions between the Meuse and the Moselle, also in Lorraine.

The British are attacking Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and the French are opposed to General von Fabeck.

The number of German officers, captured in the late battle on the Western front, has increased to three hundred.

The Belgians have advanced, forcing the Germans to evacuate two hundred yards of trenches along the Yser.

The Arras sector has been the main battlefield of the Allied left, and the chalk ridges of Champagne have been that of the centre since the battle of the Marne.

The British in the Lens region secured some important collieries whose trellised towers are known to the Tommies as The Crystal Palace.

Experts say that our power of re-inforcing the Allies is greater than that of the Germans, who have seemingly come to a standstill in Russia.

The French occupied a number of positions, notably at Troubricq, which they had already passed and in which the enemy still maintained himself.

The Times says that the Viceroy's acceptance of the resolution regarding Indian representation at the Imperial Conference ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago.

Eastward of Souchez the French advance, which at the outset was reported as having reached the telegraph station to the north of Thelus, did not go beyond the orchards of La Folie and the Arras-Lille road.

A semi-official intimation has placed the strength of the Germans on the Western front at 1,800,000, and the strength of the Germans on the Eastern front is estimated, at Petrograd, at 2,600,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Kidney Cricket Club Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Civil Service Club Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Monday, October 5.

St. Andrew's Society—Annual Meeting.

Wednesday, October 6.

French Convent Bazaar—Carmichael Bay—10.30 a.m.

Saturday, October 10.

Ordinary General Meeting—Dilly Farm—8.30 p.m.

21st Anniversary Meeting—Dilly Farm—8.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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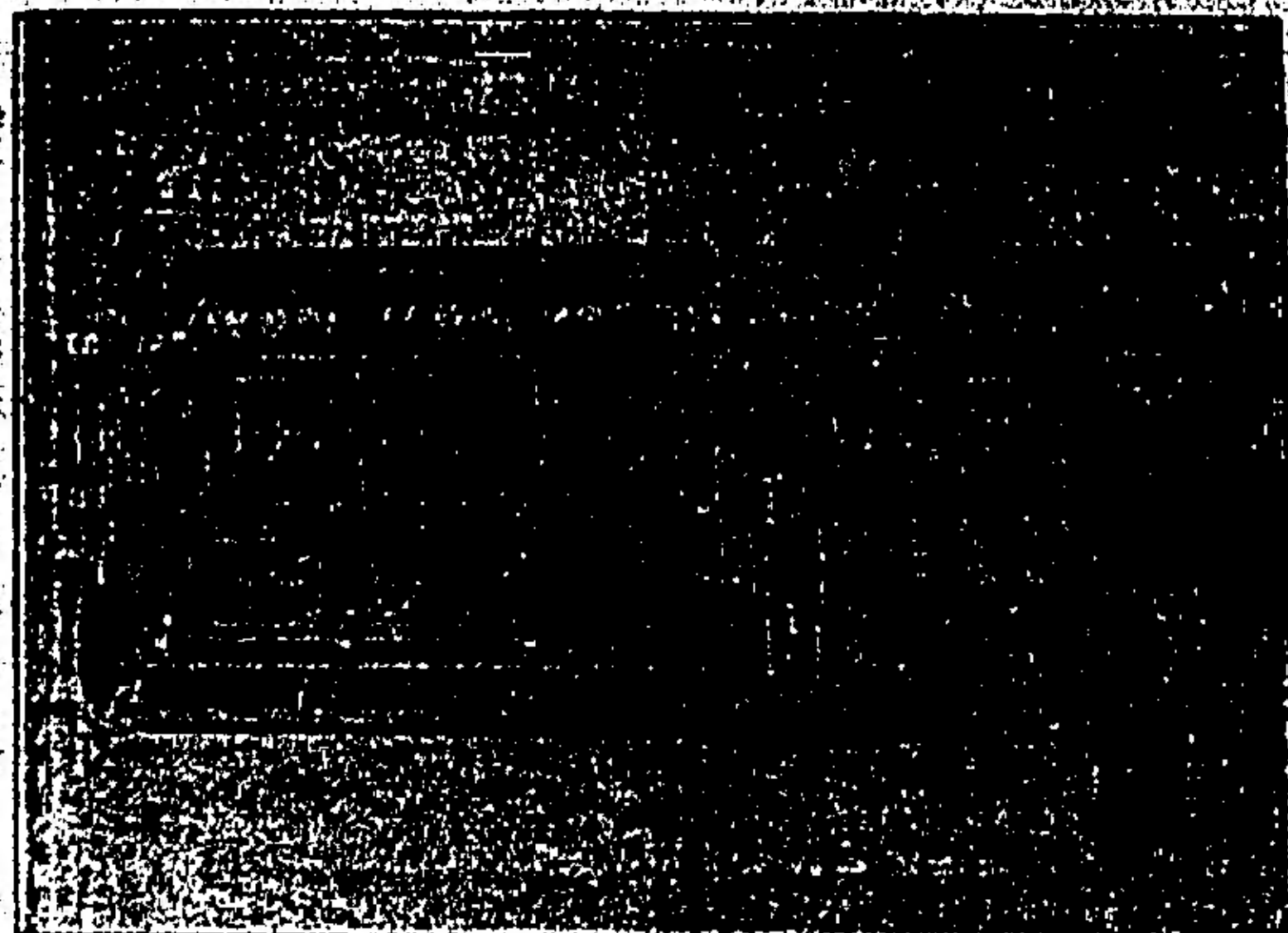
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South China Morning Post

The By Advance
The reason from the war
battle line, published in the
columns yesterday and today are
the most gratifying and en-
couraging we have had since the
British took Neuve Chapelle and
Ypres, for the most heroic
efforts, costed the enemy from the
Labyrinth. A succession of such
victories would not only end the
war in this theatre, for the
sacrifices of the Germans are
enormous. Not only have they
lost a vast extent of fortified front,
but their advance lines appear to
have been penetrated in more
than one sector. The twenty
thousand unwounded prisoners
who have fallen into the net of the
Allies is indicative of enormous
slaughter, since the fighting along
the entire front has been of the
"hand-to-hand" order, in which
both the British and French
soldiers can always be relied upon
to give the best account of them-
selves.

Daily Press.

Problems Ahead.

The whole nation has come to
appreciate more definitely than
ever before perhaps the value of
scientific preparation, and of late
quite a number of expert commit-
tees have been formed to make
investigations and advise the
Government on a variety of prob-
lems which the war has created.
We are not surprised to see that
already the Professor (Prof.
Flinders Petrie) has had the
honour of revising the demand for
a Ministry of Commerce. Next
to an efficient Ministry of War for
the general direction of military
operations and a Ministry of
Munitions for the intensive pro-
duction of supplies, writes the
Secretary of a trades organisation,
"there is immediate and urgent
need of a Ministry of Commerce
to ensure that what remains of
the ordinary industrial life of the
nation shall have all possible help
from the Government." There
may be very good grounds for
advocating that Great Britain,
like many other Powers, should
have a Ministry of Commerce, but
it is not very obvious why the
existing Board of Trade should
not be just as able as a new Min-
istry of Commerce to guide the
special organisation that Professor
Petrie advocates. The machinery
exists; only the right man to run
it is wanted.

China Mail.

Town Planning in Germany.

Of the young men called up for
the Army, only 33 per cent of
those from Berlin are accepted
as medically fit—a proportion
which is the case of those whose
parents were also born in Berlin
falls to 10 per cent. The follow-
ing quotation from an article by
Mr. Werner Hegemann in the
peculiar interest. The Conti-
ental countries, which, unlike the
Anglo-Saxon countries, had full
town planning powers, found
them not to remove the lack of
dwelling, but to increase the
number of workers and the
price of land. Theoretical dis-
cussion of town planning took
place first on the Continent, but
dearly all achievements in town
making have been made in Eng-
land and the United States. The
will result in town planning
power, as exemplified in Berlin,
are attributed by many to the
fact that the German Govern-
ment, and the National Govern-
ment, have both been in power
since 1918. The German Govern-
ment, and the National Govern-
ment, have both been in power
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ment, and the National Govern-
ment, have both been in power
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Popular Composer's Estate.
The late Mr. James Tolman, composer of "The Lark," "The Quaker Girl," and "The Quaker Girl," has left an estate of £11,788.

Indian Agricultural Statistics.
Vol. II of the Agricultural Statistics of India, 1912-13, gives particulars of the area under crops, live-stock, land revenue assessment and other particulars in certain Native States. Beyond mentioning that the States have an area of 39,024,000 acres with a population of 1,540,000 the volume does not contain any information on this province. Nor is any reason given for its absence.

Worship of Confucius.
The State Worship of Confucius in Peking took place on Monday morning the 13th instant at 5 o'clock. Following the instructions of the Ministry of Interior, all the officials appointed by the President to take part in the ceremony arrived at 3 a.m. and the Secretary of State, who represented the President, arrived at 6 a.m. The ceremony was performed with due reverence and according to ancient usage.

The American Correspondent.
The North American's London correspondent writes: It is learned on excellent authority that the cabinet has decided to inaugurate a system of conscription in raising additional armies for Great Britain and that the practice in all probability will be put in force early in the fall or as soon after the adjournment of parliament as possible. This information came to your correspondent this afternoon after a cabinet meeting in Downing street held immediately after the anniversary services in St. Paul's.

Expiry of Amnesty.
Since the issue of the "Penitent Order" by the President, granting special pardon to those taking part in the rebellion of 1913 against the Government, a large number of rebel penitents have surrendered themselves to the authorities and obtained special pardon from the Government. There are, however, not a few rebels living in exile in foreign lands who have not taken advantage of this measure of the Government. As this group of rebels has shown no intention to become "penitents", the Government has decided to limit the operation of the Order to the end of the present year, after which the same shall cease to be operative.

DUCKS AND MOSQUITOES.

Ducks have proved to be much more effective destroyers of mosquitoes than fish, according to the experiments carried out by Dr. S. G. Dixon, of Pennsylvania, reported in an agricultural publication. Two ponds of 1,400 square feet each were formed by dams on one stream, and twenty Mallard ducks were placed in one, while the other was well stocked with gold fish. For several months the ducks' pond was entirely free from mosquitoes, which continued very abundant in the young cages in the other pond. The infested pond was then opened to ten Mallard ducks, which at first destroyed the tadpoles, and then ravenously devoured the mosquitoes, in preference to any other food. In twenty-four hours no pupae could be found, while after forty-eight hours only a few larvae survived. But the result of this experiment is not conclusive, as only gold fish were tried; had other species of fish been employed, such as "millions," the result might have been very different. (S. F. P.)

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of fancy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

THE VICTOR VICTROLA

BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS MOUTRIE'S.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, August 20th.
(Continued from Yesterday)

From Lands of Exile.
Some-times I wonder whether the British public really understands. Do our people quite realise the character of the men in khaki who are now fighting their battles in France, in Flanders, in Gallipoli, and wherever else there are any Germans still ripe for a row? Those who have been privileged to see great numbers of soldiers' letters are perhaps alone among civilians able to bear witness to the fact that England has given of her best in this great fight for freedom. From countless bivouacs under many skies come letters scribbled in blacklead in all sorts of boyish and manly fashions, and they contain a simple record of modest heroism, joyous adventure, and often unconscious romance, perhaps never equalled in literature, in the days when the far-off ancestors of the human race inscribed their epistles on bricks and had them ready for the post. What strikes one most about these soldier letters is the curious way in which men, willing home from the arena of grimly imminent death, seem singly desirous of cheering up faint or feeble hearts in England. Here is one typical letter from a young corporal in M. 1st to his mother: "I have just this minute got your letter saying you hear I have been ill again. I am quite well again now thank goodness, and I am sure that you should be giving me a really unwell, which is not so. Would have written you earlier, but have been a bit bungled up with examination work. It is cooler here just now, owing to a very strenuous wind that's blowing. Our camp is a perpetual dust storm. I reckon we swallow one pound per day. Some kind friend in the shape of a quartermaster-sergeant sent in my name, with a batch of others, as that of a 'lonely soldier,' and by this post I have received a letter from the mother of some Irish school, who is 27, dark, and an orphan alone in the world, 'bedad' Well, it's up to me, when I can summon up energy! Yes, we have been let down a little. We shall win all hands up, and are doing so, but things have been grossly delayed. Still, it is unusual style, isn't it? The world wage is accustomed war-time way out here. I have heard that our monotonous days may be disturbed by an outbreak of peace shortly, but I hope our diplomats will do all they can to avert such a disaster. I sleep outside in the open every night now between blankets and on a waterproof sheet. I was lying looking up at the stars the other night—magnificent starry nights here—and it suddenly struck me what a delightful opportunity this would be for Mars to declare war on us. I hope, anyway, that when communication is finally established we shall succeed in being the first to rope Mars in by a treaty. When we have inter-stellar communication, and following logically from that, an inter-stellar war, won't the long-range artillery enthusiasts have a gorgeous time! Spent a fine day, range 40 billion miles. Pole star left nine o'clock. Star fingers, blue star with pink twinkle—fine!

TWO IN A WEEK.

Italians Sink Another Austrian Submarine.

Rome, August 12.—The Chief of the Naval Staff reports:—Yesterday morning, in the Lower Adriatic, the Austrian submarine U3 was sunk. The second in command and 11 of the crew were saved, and taken prisoners.

Lost Cruisers Averaged.
The U3 is the second Austrian submarine sunk in one week by the Italians, who thus have the satisfaction of averting the torpedoing of the Amalfi and the Giuseppe Garibaldi. The U3 was one of a pair of vessels launched at the Germania Yard, Kiel, in 1908. She had a length of 142 feet and 12½ feet beam. The surface displacement was 255 tons, and the submerged displacement 295 tons. The vessel had two torpedo tubes, and carried 17 officers and men.

The submarine sunk earlier in the week was the U-12, one of the newest Austrian underwater craft. She had the worst of a duel with an Italian submarine in the Upper Adriatic, and was sunk with all hands. In a similar duel last June the Italian submarine Medusa was torpedoed and sunk, and from the reports of divers afterwards it appeared that the Austrian craft also perished so that at least three of Austria's small band of U boats have been accounted for. It will be recalled that last March two German submarines were sunk in one week by British war vessels.

There'll be a jolly row when they mistake the range and hit the wrong star by mistake. A bit of inter-stellar national fat in the fire, eh! And if some careless idiot puts the moon one that'll put the tin hat on it.

A Canadian.
The following additional information about Lance-Corporal George William Allen of the 10th Brigade of the 1st Canadian Division, from the pen of an officer wounded in the same engagement in which Allen was killed is worth giving. "He (Allen) was awarded a D.C.M. about two months ago; you can easily find his record, as I noticed at the time that quite a few papers mentioned him. However, the record does not do Allen justice. I have been with the division in all its actions, and have seen some wonderful sights; and I almost believe that Allen was the bravest man I have ever seen. He was killed, of course—your best men are always the first to be put out of action. I will give you some idea of what Allen did. Our machine-guns were all in one particular strip of trench. In one hour all the machine-guns were out of action except the one Allen was hanging on to. You can imagine what it was like when I tell you that he was the only man left in that part of the trench, and it had previously held about 40 men. He fought at least 30 minutes entirely on his own. He had to set his gun up two or three times and then it was finally smashed by a shell. He then went along the trench to the next gun, and did the same with that. When the last gun was smashed Allen banged away with his rifle until he was killed. He undoubtedly deserved a V.O."

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanot Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

**TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town, Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road, Houses in Broadwood Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—No. 171 "Magdalene Terrace" The Peak, Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

**TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEB & FLEMING.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Representative Public Men Sign Manifesto.

The following manifesto has been issued: "We believe that the need is now extremely urgent for a complete and organized national effort to carry on the war."

"We are of opinion that every fit man, whatever his position in life, must be made available as and when his country calls for the fighting line, or, if specially qualified, for national service at home."

"We are convinced that the people are only waiting an opportunity to affirm their willingness to serve."

"We suggest that, throughout the whole country there should be held public meetings in every town and village, and resolutions submitted calling upon the Government to place the nation under orders."

"We earnestly appeal to all who share our view, both men and women, to form local committees and arrange for public meetings and demonstrations. They should at the same time communicate their readiness to help to the hon. secretaries, National Service, 3, Harecourt Temple, London, E.C.4."

The signatures of the following have so far been received:—Sir F. Bantury, M.P., Major-General Sir George Barker, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Mr. Henry Birchmore, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Bishop of Birmingham, Sir Cavenish Boyle, Surgeon-Major General A. Frederick Bradshaw, Sir Lauder Brunton, Dr. Alfred J. Butler, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Admiral R. A. Clive, Sir Henry Craik, M.P., Sir H. R. Crawford, Sir Savile Crossley,

TO LET.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to HATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Cheltondale, No. 87, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linstead & Davis.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence, Private family, British. Apply "BACHELOR" c/o Hon. Kong Telegraph.

WANTED.—A 4th Engineer for s.s. "St. Albans," apply to Chief Engineer on board, at Kowloon Dock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 1/2 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycle c/o Hon. Kong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of China, Glassware etc. For permit to view and further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent, Pacific Mail, S.S. Co., King's Building.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum. Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Nutter, Port Adelaide.
Warner, Saigon.
J. M. BEOE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinggun 35 Connaught Road, Shanghai.
Dorsienku, Shanghai.
Kwang c/o Chungseung Queen's Road, Shanghai.
Kumonlong, Shanghai.
Sengbo, Amoy.
Tongseung, Kobe.
Yeezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

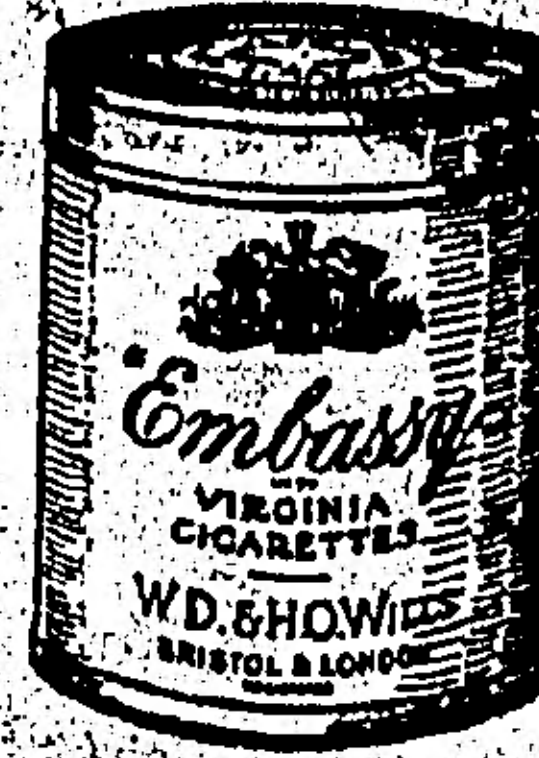
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1915.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Lord Denman, Lord Ebury, Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. George D. Faber, M.P., Mr. J. S. Flecher, M.P., Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., Sir H. Rider Haggard, Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P., Mr. R. Horton Smith, Mr. Outcliffe Hyne, Mr. Austin Harrison, Sir Starr Jameson, O.M., Mr. William Kenrick, Sir John Kirk, G.O.M.G., the Bishop of Landoff, the Earl of Londale, General Sir George Luck, Sir Claude MacDonald, the Earl of Mexborough, Sir Frederick Milner, Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., Lord Northbrook, Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., Sir Arthur Elphinstone, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Alfred Scott-Gates, Sir Cecil Clement Smith, Sir William Trevelyan, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., Sir John Weldon, Colonel W. Cornwallis West, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P.

NOTICES.

QUALITY'S LIMIT.

Quality alone has made Embassy the most popular of all Virginia Cigarettes.



They possess Quality and an Individuality at once recognized and appreciated the world over.

EMBASSY
HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

EVERY RACKET HAS

A PATENT SLOTTED

THROAT

"LEE" TENNIS RACKETS
THEREBY GIVING DISTINCTIVE SPEED AND BALANCE. EXTENSIVELY USED BY LAWN TENNIS EXPERTS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(late occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Voeux Road, West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

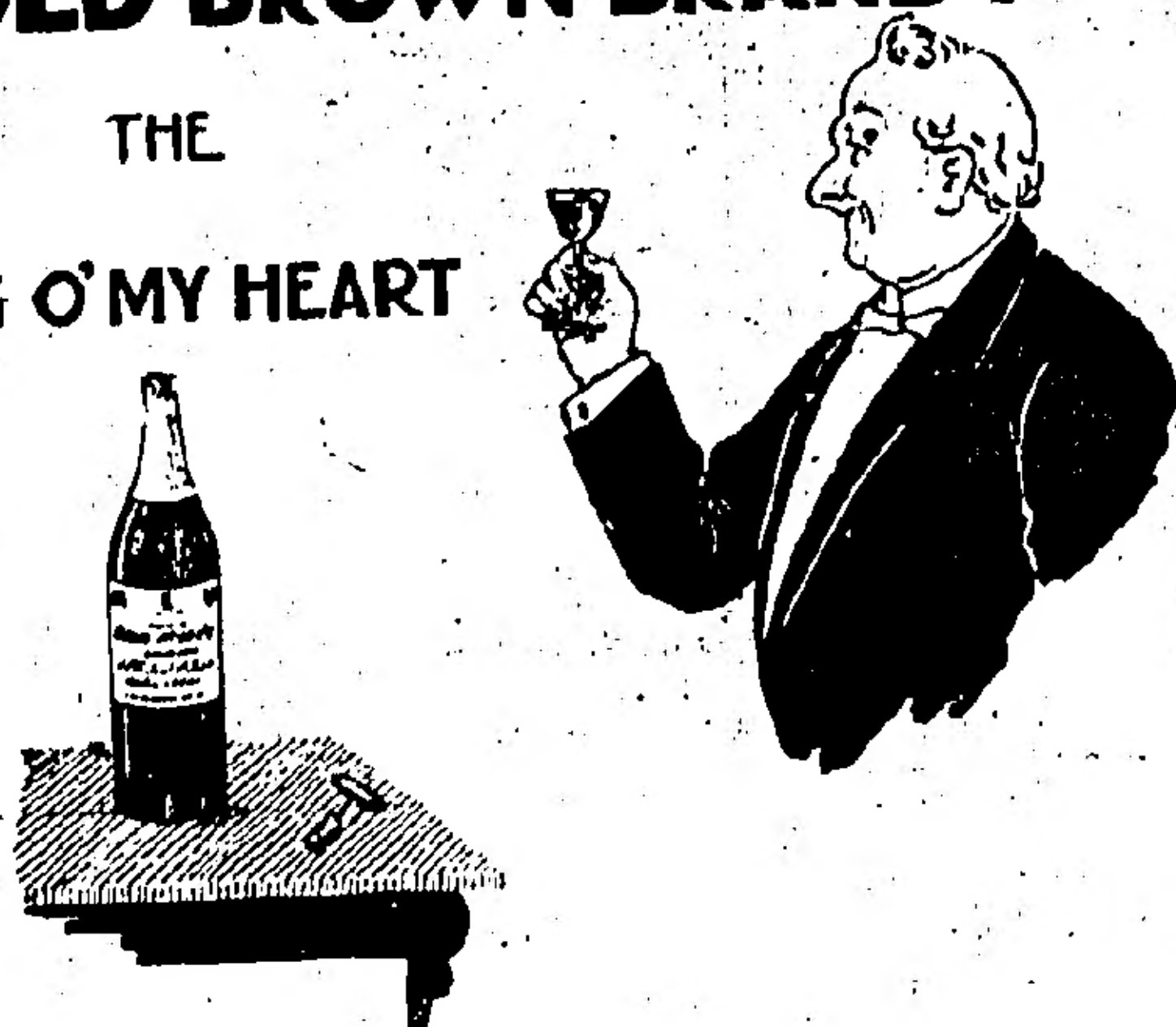
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

WATSON'S E

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

情物并准其尋問要訪投大正論官官商報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.S.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
ROBERTSON.—On September 23, 1915, at "Kingsclere," to Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, a Son.
DEATH.
GRIFFIN.—On September 27, at "Chisohurst," Minden Row, Kowloon, Mary Joyce, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, aged three weeks.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

FROM OFFENSIVE TO DEFENSIVE.

When Earl Kitchener, a year ago, was asked when the war would end, he confined himself to a statement as to when it would begin; namely, May of the present year. The Kaiser, more given to definiteness of prophecy, on having the same question put to him not long ago, unhesitatingly answered "in October." Earl Kitchener's reply left the date of the ending of the war very considerably more vague, and it is even recorded that he once said "it might last two or three years," though this has generally been taken to be a fanciful distortion of his words by an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent. Presumably the Earl wished to do exactly the reverse of what the Kaiser set out to do; to prevent those who would take his words for gospel from resting back in their chairs in a soft sense of security, and doing nothing; while the Kaiser's object was manifestly to stave off the day of reckoning with his subjects by telling them what he must have known to be false.

Happily our rulers at Home have not been content to allow the Empire to recline in peace while the original army and navy did the work. Had we been led on such a path as that which the Emperor William administered to his people a month or two since, the enlistment and munitions problems might be as unsolved as they were a twelvemonth ago. There is a class of Britishers that nothing but continual reminders that its position is unsafe can keep from blinding itself to all possibilities of future unpleasantness. Happily that class has now, for the more part, been aroused, and persuaded not to shirk its responsibilities; and the result—we may say it without being unduly sanguine—is now declaring itself. Exactly how much depended on the munitions workers at Home giving their undivided attention to their task is more than the public is at present permitted to know; but all of us are free to guess. That the semi-alarmist policy observed of late by the Home Government is beginning to "tell" is surely made clear enough by the week-end wires. The long-expected concerted attack, if it have not already started, is sounding its preliminary notes.

The question that next most concerns us, then, is how long can Germany, Austria and Turkey "stay" when once the attack in question is in full operation? History shows us that many a nation that has seen its attacks baffled and has been forced to take the defensive, has proved itself far stronger in repelling or withstanding attack than it had previously done in delivering it. But can this well be the case with our enemies? Making due allowance for Germany's original preparedness, for the fighting qualities of the finer of the Austrian troops, and for the fact that the Turks are going to be less easy to subdue than was at first thought by many persons—we can yet hardly picture this trio, in face of its past frightful losses, establishing a defensive that would drag on, month after month, for perhaps another year. No one supposes that the enemy's defences are going to tumble like a card house, but the drain on the three countries has been entirely without precedent. Nor is that drain a material one alone: Turkey is scared; of that there can be no question. She was ordered into the war by her taskmaster; she has fought more or less half-heartedly and now sees herself faced by religious troubles that may rend her asunder without any great exertion on the part of the Allies. Austria has fought limply enough too—ashamed of the association into which, in her momentary weakness, she allowed herself to be drawn—and can promise her partners little moral support, for she has not enough for herself. As to Germany—she sees herself cursed and hated and scorned by the whole civilised world, bankrupt and on the verge of revolution, and possibly with separate surrenders on the part of her allies overhanging her. How long, then, can she hope to maintain her defensive?

The Police Reserve and the Nuisances.

A letter which we published yesterday mentioned the continued existence of certain nuisances in the Colony to which attention has frequently been drawn in the columns of the Telegraph. Our correspondent, consciously or unconsciously, pays a big compliment to the H.K.P.R. in assuming that its members will be able to deal quite satisfactorily with matters that the regular police long ago found it difficult to cope with. From the jail which the Reserves have already displayed, we do not doubt that efforts will be made to enforce the existing law where Blake Pier, the loafers etc. are concerned, but already the regular police have handled the beggar question very satisfactorily and the "hundreds" of maimed mendicants mentioned by our correspondent are probably very small hundreds. As to the hawking within restricted areas, has the Government itself ever made sufficiently clear what these areas are? (The above was already written when the D.S.P.'s letter—pointed in another column—arrived).

The New French Convent.

We mentioned yesterday that the completed portions of the new French Convent will be opened by Lady May on October 6, when a bazaar will take place on behalf of the establishment. A fortnight ago we published an account of the remarkable transformation which the Sisters have effected in what was once the Cotton Mill and is now the Convent; and we then showed that they have been put to an enormous expense in order to provide larger premises—those which they have hitherto occupied being inadequate to the immense amount of work that falls on the institution. We trust that our readers will bear in mind the magnificent labours for which the Convent daily makes itself responsible, and will accordingly give their fullest patronage to the forthcoming bazaar. Money is very urgently needed, not only in connection with the new building but in order to meet the every-day working expenses of a place where so many hundreds of orphans and persons too old or invalid to support themselves are provided for. The annual bazaar is always a popular feature, and the support given to it by the Hongkong public is the surest sign of the general recognition of the worthiness of the Sisters' cause; and we hope that, this year, the function will prove a greater financial success than ever before.

The Crystal Palace.

A Reuter wire this morning remarks that the trellised towers of a colliery in the Loos region captured by the British has been christened by our Tommies "The Crystal Palace." Whenever the Cockney soldier goes (and God bless him, he does a good deal of "going") he must needs build up an imaginary London round him. Kiplingites will remember how, in "My Lord the Elephant," a shell of London with its from all quarters of the troops who are held up while the immovable elephant blocks the pass. "Igher up, there," "Any more for the Bank?" etc. This time last year we mentioned also that the Germans who had obstinately remained hidden in their trenches, resisting all invitations to show themselves, came out "yawning with wrath when a Cockney private chirped out in a masterly tone: "Waiter!" Who was it who first said that the British had no sense of humour? It is his very quickness to appreciate the ridiculous and his happy-go-lucky readiness to take the rough with the smooth, that has helped Tommy to gain his victories in every quarter of the world; and it is his love of Home—as evidenced in the offhand manner in which he has found a London name for colliery towers in Flanders—that will help him to fight his way out of his difficulties and to get back again to the scenes dearest to his soul.

DAY BY DAY.

HE JESTS AT SCARS THAT NEVER FELT A WOUND.—Homes ad Juliet.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 65; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 31½ published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. An-hui to-morrow.
American, Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Nippon Maru to-day at 9.30 a.m.
Canadian and U. K. Mails.—Closed per s.s. Ixion to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yingchow to-day at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Hongkong Banks. — \$240, sales.
Douglas's — \$80, buyers.
Indo-China (combined) — \$155, buyers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd. — \$78½, sales.
Hongkong Docks. — \$81½, buyers.
Ewo's — Tls. \$175, nom.
Kung Yik. — Tls. 16.20, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in 'Shai. — Tls. 10½, buyers.
Green Islands. — \$2.80, buyers.
Langkats. — Tls. 37½, sales.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 11/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is Michaelmas Day and the 14th anniversary of the defeat of the Boers under Kemp and Delarey at Kerkewich.

Petty Larceny.

A stallholder of 25 New Street has complained to the police of the theft from his house of gold watch valued at \$36 together with clothing worth \$13.

Revolver in a Stocking.

A Chinese woman charged with being in possession of a revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 by Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning. She had the weapon concealed in an old stocking.

Boatmaster Fined.

Before Commander C. W. Brockwith R. W., at the Marine Court this morning P. O. Wong Sze, charged Cheung Sze, a boatmaster with unlawfully moving about the Harbour during prohibited hours, and with unlawfully dumping rubbish into the Harbour on the 28th inst. Defendant was fined \$2 for the first offence and \$1 for the second.

Victoria Theatre.

The Victoria Theatre has been well filled during the week-end performances, a notable feature of which has been the 7th and 8th instalments of the popular sensational film "Lucille Love." The war pictures shown were from the celebrated film taken on the Western front and authorised by the French Government. To-night there is a complete change of programming, and the next two instalments of "Lucille Love" will be shown.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending September 25, 1915.

Receipts Aggregate for week	Receipts for 39 weeks
This Year ... 11,831	428,787
Last Year ... 9,150	448,028
Increase ... 2,681	
Decrease ...	19,241

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

German Admissions.

If a German communique can be persuaded to admit defeat, that defeat must be very marked indeed. "The enemy repulsed one of our divisions." "Naturally we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds." "We voluntarily evacuated Souchez." "In the fighting north of Perthes, a German division was obliged to evacuate an advance position." "The Berlin Government must go lively have enjoyed taking the public into its confidence in this manner. That it should at last be forced to tell the truth is the strongest proof we could have had of its dispirited condition. What will it have to say a week or a month hence? And is there any possible connection between this sudden burst of truth-telling and the changes in the enemy's naval staff? Is the gentle Kaiser thinking of supplementing by more modest and more humane policy his hitherto truculent "Go there!" "Come here!" demeanour? The newly-appointed admirals are opposed to submarine attacks on passenger steamers. One of two things: either Cousin William is throwing out feelers after what he would call "an understanding," or else Germany is faced with a distressing shortage of torpedoes. Apropos, we have never quite understood the financial policy which permitted the expenditure of a torpedo that, in cash value, was often worth more than the craft which it was sinking.

The Allies' Victory.

"Victory" is a word one rarely meets with to-day, as applied to the doings of the troops—except, of course, when it is used in an enemy communique. "Success" has been the most positive term the Allies have dared to employ. But now Reuter and the French officials are making no bones about calling things by their right names. Practically every new wire that arrives accentuates the Allies' triumph and the enemy's discomfiture. That the pious Germans will seek to take reprisals by means of liquid fire and poison gas is a probability which we ought to keep in mind; for their fury and hatred against French and British will now be increased tenfold, and we are prepared to invest a small amount of spare capital in a wager that they will also seek to poison the water courses. Such vermin as these will continue to spit so long as they dare. But all the exhortation in the world will not liberate the upwards of twenty thousand prisoners taken by the Allies; nor will it bring to life the number of German slain. We notice that Reuter lays stress on the fact of their re-inforcing power being now less than that of the Allies. If they can bring no more than 1,300,000 in the West and no more than 2,600,000 in the East, the numbers difficulty is at least settled.

Other Wires.

The Western victory swamps all other interests for the moment. Reuter finds time, however, to tell us that the Russian successes are continuing and that German troops are still being taken prisoner. Also that the enemy's fleet is finding the Baltic too warm for comfort and is going to join the rest of the skulkers at Kiel. The remaining news items are that Belgium does not mean to be left out of the fun and has made a distinct advance; and that the Government at Home has appointed a special cabinet Committee to watch over affairs in the Dardanelles, where matters still hang fire a good deal. What the committee's special functions will be does not transpire, but the names that it includes are a sufficient guarantee that it is going to do something besides talking.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of September 28, 1914.

A message from Paris states that a German aviator dropped two bombs, which hit a hotel. A solicitor was killed and a girl wounded.

Fighting Near Tientsin.

A land attack on the outskirts of Tientsin started yesterday, and continues. The Japanese casualties so far total 312.

Enemy's Forces in Lorraine and the Vosges Reduced.

The forces of the enemy in Lorraine and the Vosges appear to have been reduced. Some detachments which had driven back our advance posts have been repulsed by our reserves.

Zeppelin Captured at Warsaw.

A Zeppelin airship arrived at Warsaw at five on Saturday morning and threw two bombs, doing little damage. Subsequently the Zeppelin was shot down near the fortress of Modlin and the crew were captured.

Germans Lose Heavily.

The fourteenth German army corps has fallen back, suffering great losses.

Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral: a French Denial.

On the 25th an extremely violent battle took place between the River Somme and the River Oise. In the evening the French were in occupation of the front—Dompierre, south of Peronne, Ribecourt; and the Germans were defensively organised at Noyon. The French progressed slightly between the Oise and Soissons. Between Soissons and Rheims there has been no important change. The French occupy Berry-au-Bac. There has been no change between Rheims and Verdun. In Woivre, the Germans, crossed the Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel, but the French, taking the offensive, withdrew for the greater part to the other side of the river. In the South of the Wivre region, the French offensive was successful everywhere. The Germans, who sustained heavy loss, had to march back. In Lorraine and the Vosges, German detachments were repulsed and retired on the Bilmont after sustaining heavy losses. They evacuated Badcuilliers, and were driven out of Lessenx. It is untrue that there was a French observation post on top of Rheims Cathedral and that this was the cause for its bombardment. The bombardment began without any reason on September 10 at 3 p.m.

CARPENTERS' QUARREL.

Special Police Bring Parties to Court.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindall, Inspector Leo D'Almeida a Castro, of the Special Police Reserve had charge of a case in which a Chinese was charged with assaulting another in Tang Street last evening. The arrest was made by Sergt. Ribeiro also of the Special Police.

The case for the prosecution was that there had been some dispute between the complainant and the defendant over work, both of them being carpenters, and in the evening the defendant attacked the complainant with a chisel wounding him upon the left shoulder and the right forearm, the wounds being about half an inch deep.

The defendant admitted that he had given certain provocation in the morning, but averred that he was attacked by four or five men.

The magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

September	Tons	211
" 1	"	214
" 2	"	208
" 3	"	208
" 4	"	195
" 5	"	203
" 6	"	201
" 7	"	199
" 8	"	219
" 9	"	214
" 10	"	215
" 11	"	208
" 12	"	207
" 13	"	200
" 14	"	215
" 15	"	228
" 16	"	205
" 17	"	204
" 18	"	201
" 19	"	211
" 20	"	202
" 21	"	209
" 22	"	209
" 23	"	197
" 24	"	171
" 25	"	171
" 26	"	191
" 27	"	191
Total to 27th inst.		6511
Daily average		241

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The] opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE ALLEGED ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I was pleasantly surprised to come across your leaderette on the alleged massacre of Armenians, in as much as all news in connection with Armenians and the Armenian question is entirely ignored in this Colony.

This unfortunate nation has suffered untold miseries in the hands of the "unspeakable Turks" for no other reason, but for the mere fact that they profess the Christian religion, and would rather die than embrace Islam. For centuries they have suffered the miseries of invasion, oppression and persecution, and for centuries they have acted as buffers between the invading hordes of Asia and Western civilization, and for over a hundred years they have been offered as sacrifice to the mutual jealousies of the Great Christian Powers.

Viscount Bryce once wrote about the Armenians:—"Among the peoples of Western Asia the Armenians are unquestionably the strongest, and what I have seen of them both in their own country and in America, where many of them have sought refuge and secured prosperity, leads me to believe them to be, in point of industry, intellect and energy, the equals of any of the European races. They have a national history which goes back nearly three thousand years. They were the first nation that as a nation, took Christianity to be its religion. Placed between the Roman power on the West and the Parthian and Persian monarchs on the East, they had a troublous time, and after they had accepted Christianity were usually the allies and sometimes the bulwarks of the East Roman Empire in its long strife with the Sassanid kings of Persia. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries they gave to the Eastern Empire some of its best generals and ablest sovereigns. When their kingdom had been destroyed by the Turks, a large part of the nation was scattered over Asia Minor and Northern Syria, and in some of the wild valleys of the Taurus Mountains they maintained, like the Montenegrins in Europe, an independence often threatened but never destroyed. Scattered as they were, they have clung to their national traditions and their faith. The fullest proof of their constancy and courage was given when, in the massacres of 1895 and 1896, thousands died as martyrs rather than save their lives by accepting Islam."

The day of Armenia's liberation is at hand at last. Over 120,000 of her best and bravest sons are fighting to-day on the side of the Allies and in the Russian Army to free their homes and their beloved land from the yoke of the unprogressive Turk, and with the help of the Entente Powers, who are fighting for the cause of liberty and freedom, they hope once again to come to their own and to live in peace and security.

Yours &c.

F.T.S.

Hongkong, September 28, 1915.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Will you allow me to state in your columns that the members of the Police Reserve regret the appearance of any correspondence in the Public Press which has as its object the provision of cheap advertisement for this corps? The recent letter of "Anti-Humbog" could well have been written without any reference to the Police Reserve and certainly without open insult to the Regular Police. If your correspondent was so well acquainted with the work performed by the Regular Police as we are he would not be so free with his criticism.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
F.C. JERKIN.
Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve).

COMPANY REPORT.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

The report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended June 30 states that the gross earnings amounted to \$98,805,200 and working expenses to \$65,290,682, leaving net earnings of \$33,514,518. Of this fixed charges absorb \$10,440,500, contribution to pension fund, \$125,000; net earnings of Pacific coast steamships, commercial telegraph, and news department, transferred to special income account \$1,404,151; and after providing for the dividend on Preference stock for the year, also for four quarterly dividends on the Ordinary stock of 1 3/4 per cent, each, there remains a net surplus for the year of \$89,914. In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary stock, 3 per cent, was paid from special income. Including the balance at June 30, 1914, the special income for the year amounted to \$14,086,144. Payments to shareholders in dividends on January 2, April 1, and June 30 absorbed \$5,850,000, leaving \$8,216,144, from which a dividend has been declared payable October 1, 1915, amounting to \$1,950,000. The working expenses amounted to 68.04 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 33.96 per cent., as compared with 67.32 and 32.68 per cent. respectively, in 1914. During the year 231,297 acres of agricultural land were sold for \$5,742,115, being an average of \$16.17 per acre. Included in this area there were 6,550 acres of irrigated land which brought \$55.22 per acre, so that the average price of the balance was \$15.04 per acre. All of the company's outstanding First Mortgage Five per Cent. bonds, amounting at the end of the last fiscal year to \$2,838,900, were satisfied and retired at or before their maturity, July 1, excepting a few that had not been presented for redemption. It is proposed that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services (Limited) shall purchase and take over this company's interest in all of the steamships and their appurtenances engaged in ocean traffic, as well as those of the Allan Line Steamship Company. A moderate estimate of the value of the steamship property involved in the transaction, after making due allowance for depreciation, is \$23,500,000. The directors recommend that as a consideration for the steamships and their appurtenances and for the capital stock of the Allan Line Steamship Company, carrying with it all that company's steamship and other properties, the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company accept as fully paid the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service—namely, \$1,982,910, being all excepting the shares necessary to qualify the directors of the Steamship Company, and in addition, Five per Cent. First Debentures or Debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services (Limited) to the amount of \$2,865,860 sterling. The appropriations made for expenditures on capital account during the calendar year were comparatively small, aggregating only \$3,546,800. Uncontrollable conditions caused an abnormal decline in the gross revenue of the railway lines for the year, and although the working expenses were very substantially reduced, the net earnings were \$8,851,300 less than in the previous year, leaving a margin barely sufficient to meet the customary distribution to shareholders. Against this the special income, from which a portion of the dividend is paid, was \$2,381,461 greater this year than last. The directors were of opinion that in the circumstances there was no good reason for making any change in the rate of dividend.

German Ships Purchased.
New York August 8: American shipper have purchased the German ship Steinbeck, interned at Seattle. It will be given American registry. The steamship Bygg, now at Copenhagen, the fourth of the vessels bought by the American Transatlantic Company, which is backed by German capital, has been granted provisional American registry.

FIGHT WITH ZEPPELINS.

Attacked in the air and From the Earth.

(Government Press Bureau).
The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement on August 12:—

Two Zeppelins visited the East Coast last night between 9.00 and 11.45 o'clock, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs at various places, resulting in the following casualties:—

Killed—4 men, 2 women.
Injured—3 men, 11 women, 9 children (all civilians).

Fourteen houses were seriously damaged.

The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from our aircraft patrols.

One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section.

Returning Alone.

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—According to a telegram from Vlieland, a Zeppelin was sighted there today, coming from the west. It cruised northward, then returned, and later disappeared eastwards. Baby-Killing Clarified.

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—In an article on "Britain's Shamelessness," the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says: "The recent airship raid on England will be greeted with great satisfaction. The German people sincerely long for such raids to be made as frequently as possible, with whatever results may be attainable."

The reason given for this outbreak is that Britain has not suffered enough from the war. The journal adds: "Despite our U-boats, she feels the war which she has incited far less than is appropriate and necessary." What chiefly arouses the writer's ire is that Britain should be simply a spectator while her Allies are suffering.

"Britain's shamelessness," the article concludes, "is not only abominable; it drives the blood to our heads and makes us desire and demand a hard punishment for this frivolous and huckstering people. Therefore it cannot rain bombs enough on England, nor can enough of her ships be destroyed."

GERMAN MUNITIONS.

Perilously Short In First Stages of War.

Amsterdam, August 17. The *Lokale Nieuwspaper* publishes the report of a long interview granted to an American correspondent by Field-Marshal von Moltke. It is mainly an elaboration of the usual German arguments springing to prove the non-observance of neutrality by the United States in allowing the delivery of arms to the Allies.

Marshal von Moltke said that were it not for this supply of arms from America the German armies would already have finished the war on one of the fronts.

Regarding the expenditure of ammunition, he said that before the war one had any conception whatever of the enormous demands for munitions which would arise from this colossal fight, and that Germany found herself in the same predicament as her enemies.

"I betray no secret," he said, "in stating that our armies in the first stages of the war were frequently dangerously short of munitions." Marshal von Moltke attributed Germany's emergence from this dangerous position and her success in meeting all present and future demands to the extraordinary capacity for work and the adaptability of the old and the new munitions factories, as well as to the patriotic spirit of German workmen.

He denied that Germany worked for war, but said that she prepared herself for it in a defensive as distinct from an aggressive sense. "We advanced through Luxembourg and Belgium," he declared "simply because we wished ourselves to reach France through the predestined theatre of war rather than to see the French and British, with the Belgians cross the same theatre to Germany."

Marshal von Moltke paid a frank tribute to the bravery of the British troops, the terms of which, however, are not reproduced by the *Lokale Nieuwspaper*.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Indian Representation Advocated.

(Router's Service To The "Telegraph.")

Received September 28.

The *Times* in an article says:—"The Viceroy's acceptance of the resolution, regarding Indian representation at the forthcoming Imperial Conference, ought to herald a reform which should have been adopted long ago. The splendid aid which India had rendered to the Imperial cause makes the presence of her representatives at all future Imperial Conferences imperative."

The *Times* discommends past experiences at Conferences including Lord Inchcape's declaration of 1907 in favour of free trade, which was instantly repudiated by the bulk of public opinion in India. The newspaper adds that this is not the time to discuss such issues but a simple reasonable proposal for Indian representation at Conferences may eventually lead us into very deep waters.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

Ordinance No. 199

Acquisition of a Maritime Dredger.

Taking into consideration the growing difficulties of access to the inner harbour due to the constant silting up of the roadstead channel, the depths to which the dredging is proposed to be carried, the nature of the mud to be removed, the circumstances of weather and sea in the places of operation and also the urgency of doing the necessary dredging, the Governor of the province of Macao, duly authorized by His Excellency the Minister for the Colonies, having heard the Harbour Administration Board, orders as follows:

1. Within the period of 120 days from the date of publication of this ordinance in the Government Gazette, tenders will be received for the supply of one maritime self-propelling dredger, of steel hull, for the use of the Macao Harbour Works.

2. The tenders must be sent to Macao in a sealed cover, addressed to the Governor of the province, President of the Harbour Administration Board, not later than 3 p.m. of the 8th January 1916, and made out in accordance with the conditions stated below and which are also on view in the Harbour Master's Office, Macao, in the Portuguese Consulates in Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

3. In the acquisition of the above maritime dredger, the conditions annexed to this ordinance and forming an integral part thereof, shall be observed. Macao, Government House, 10th September 1915. (Signed)

JOSE CARLOS DE MAIA, Governor of the province of Macao.

Conditions for the above dredger can be seen at the Portuguese Consulate at the hours of 10-12 noon and 3-5 p.m.

NOTICE

THE NEW FRENCH CONVENT. ANNUAL BAZAAR.

The French Convent Annual Bazaar will take place on Wednesday, October 6, in the New Convent at Causeway Bay. One part of the establishment being completed, Lady May has kindly consented to open this part of the building at 10.30 a.m. on October 6, after which she will proceed to open the bazaar.

The Reverend Mother Superior begs that all good friends and those who have always shown such a kind interest in the work of the convent will consider this notice as an invitation and kindly attend on this occasion.

There will be a great variety of beautiful and useful work, underclothing and fancy work, made by the orphans; small articles at moderate prices and toys and sweets for the children.

Visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the transformation that the Cotton Mills of Hongkong are undergoing. No chits will be taken.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000) and SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of September amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 20th September, 1915.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations will be held on the following dates:—

December 13th—18th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than October 31st, 1915.

Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University, Hongkong.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to endow 5 Scholarships each of the annual value of \$400 (Peking Currency), tenable at the University by students of Chinese Nationality, who pass the Matriculation Examination. The first of these Scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Examination mentioned above.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. The winners of the prizes may enter any Faculty but must join the University on January 3rd, 1916.

Holders of the President's Scholarships and winners of prizes must reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.



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2564	SUSSEX BY THE SEA	Thorpe Bates
2562	TILL THE BOYS COME HOME	Gerald O'Brien
2561	ABSENT	Quartette
2557	I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	H.M. Scotts Guards Band
2534	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Walter Pasmore
2521	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL	Pasmore & Howe
	COMMONWEALTH MARCH	
	WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	
	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE	
	THE BIG BRASS BAND	

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,644, Capt. Holman, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 6th October.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,339, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Iola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 12th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Hongkong.

WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer also for Return by day Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Talsan. Tons 2006.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 583 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		8 Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka 8 Kitano Maru Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 THURS., 7th Oct. at noon. T. 16,000 THURS., 21st Oct. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohara Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	THURS., 30th Sept. at noon. T. 12,500 TUES., 19th Oct. at noon. T. 12,500
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		8 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda 8 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m. T. 9,000 TUES., 16th Oct. at 4 p.m. T. 13,500
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Bangkok		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima	T. 12,500 MONDAY, 4th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Bombay Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 FRI., 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		8 Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 WED., 6th Oct. at 10 a.m.

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To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 350.
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £20.13.0
" " " " Montreal £20. 3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10/-

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16/-

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Chienan	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & PHONG Sungkiang		1st Oct. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean		5th Oct. at 4 p.m.

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chienan," "Liangchow," "Lushow," "Yangchow," and "Sungkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 25th September, 1915.

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Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang-JAVA	...	29th Sept.	SHANGHAI	5th Oct.
Tjisondarik-JAPAN	...	3rd Oct.	JAVA	8th Oct.
Tjibodax-JAVA	...	5th Oct.	JAPAN	12th Oct.

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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Tuesday, 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	9th Nov. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 30th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £88.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	—	2nd Oct. 11 a.m.
Empire	—	17th Oct. "
Eastern	8th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenharn	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 28th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI. 1st Oct. at 12 noon.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 5th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Strike of Chinese Crew.

Soon after the arrival of the Minnesota at Kobe on September 11, sixty Chinese members of the crew landed and struck work. According to the Japan Chronicle, the matter having been reported to the agents, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the latter asked for the assistance of the Water Police to trace the whereabouts of the Chinese and to bring them back to the ship. The Chinese, however, proceeded to the Chinese Consulate and said they had been obliged to leave the Minnesota owing to ill-treatment by the officers, and asked for the Consul's assistance so that they might return to Hongkong. Consequently the steamer's departure had to be postponed. In the meanwhile, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who are the Minnesota's agents, collected a sufficient number of Japanese seamen to take the place of the dismissed Chinese. The latter numbered sixty out of a total of 119 Chinese on board the ship, but the remainder, on hearing that Japanese were going to fill the vacancies, also refused to work. The whole Chinese crew therefore had to be discharged and replaced by Japanese.

German-Owned Vessels for American Registry.

Mr. Lansing and Mr. Sweet of the Department of Commerce, in conference July 28 agreed that American registry could not be denied to eleven foreign-built steamers purchased for the American Transatlantic Co., a corporation headed by Richard G. Wagner of New York. The ships, according to the information at the Department of Commerce, were purchased in British, Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports by a Danish agent named Jensen, and Theodore Lehr, a Dutch merchant, with money supplied by Hugo Stinnes, a capitalist of Essen, Germany. Prompted by the discovery that German capital was at the back of the enterprise and that Jensen had been convicted in Denmark of having violated that country's neutrality in trade with Germany, the applications for American registry were held up by the Bureau of Navigation pending investigation. The Department was satisfied that the steamers, valued at upward of \$2,000,000, represented German capital, but the Wagner company, offering the ships for registry, is a Delaware corporation, capitalized at \$250,000, and Wagner, an American citizen, is president. Members of his family hold the other offices in the corporation, and at the time of the applications for registry, only \$1,000 of the stock had been paid up. Legal officials of the Commerce Department held that the fact that an American corporation, with American officers, owns a vessel entitled it to registry, no matter where the bulk of the stock of the corporation may be owned or where it secures its working funds. The Bureau of Navigation, however, warned Wagner that if his vessels sought to engage in European trade they probably would find their way to a prize court. Wagner said that some of the ships were to be used in the South American trade and insisted that they be registered. Secretary Lansing decided that admission of the vessels to American registry would in no way affect American relations with belligerent countries, and on this basis Acting Secretary Sweet will recommend to Secretary Redfield that registry be granted.

Smile and Rain.

Smile has had no reason to complain of a shortage of rain. During the week ending August 21, there have been constant falls and the deficit of 10 inches which was reported a month ago has now disappeared. They have had 7 1/2 inches during the last four days and rain is still falling.

Orders from England for the Finland, Helsingfors, Stockholm, and ALBANY, etc.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta...	Lalsang	Tues., 28th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong...	Loksang	Thurs., 30th Sept. at 4 light
AMOY, S'pore & S'aya...	Fausang	Thurs., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI...	Wingsang	Fri., 1st Oct. at 4 light
MANILA...	Yuensang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta...	Yatshing	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA...	Loongsang	Sat., 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

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Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

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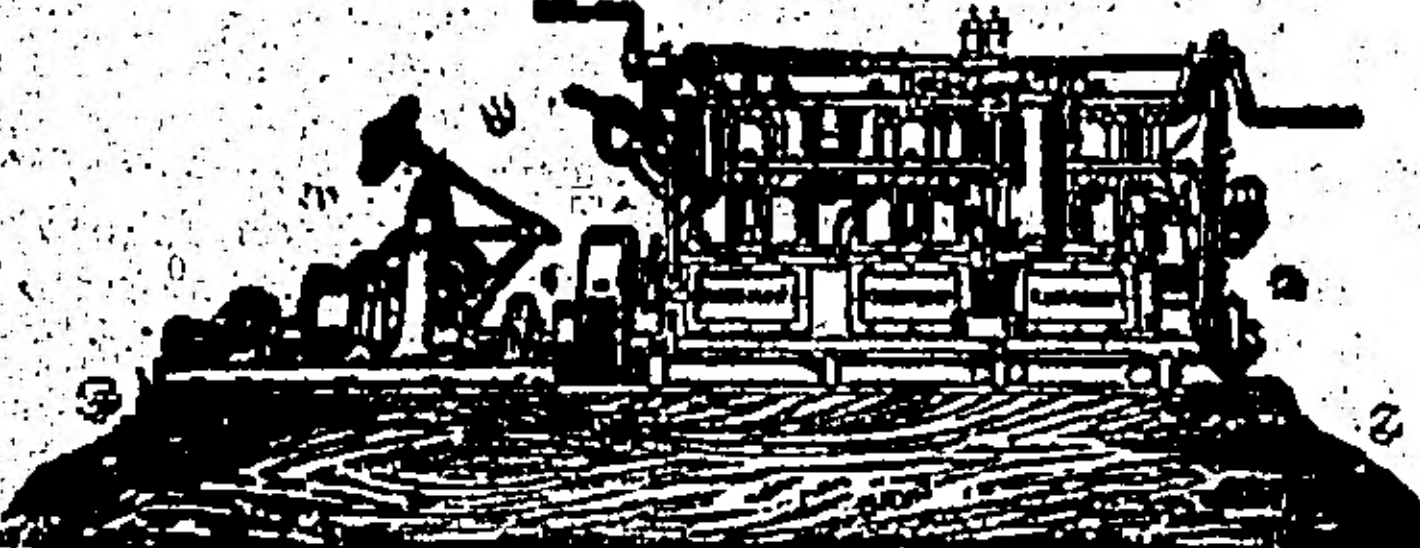
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TELEPHONE No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via M'la & Japan & Co. Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co. Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Via & T'ma via K'lung, S'hai, & Co. Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co. Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co. Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile		
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.
San Francisco	Inverio	B. L. L.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	28, Sept.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	28, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy			
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	29, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Maru	O. S. K.	29, Sept.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, Oct.
Manila	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Shanghai	V. Clotat	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Tikembang	J.O.J. L.	5, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Muttra	D. S. Co.	8, Oct.
Shanghai	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Oct.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 10, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd Sept., 1915.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.)

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN"

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan Deli (Medan) and Singapore on the 2nd October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will leave Manila on Monday, September 27, and is expected to arrive at this Port on Wednesday, morning, September 29.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this Port for Coronel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Colico Africa, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. WALTON HALL arrived at New York on the 7th September.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. "MONTEAGLE" left Yokohama on the 1st Sept. at 8 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Royal Mail S. P. Company s.s. OARNARVONSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 29th September, leaves for Shanghai on the 1st October.

The s.s. MUTTRA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 26th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Telosias, Br. s.s. 4,321 D. Robinson, 15th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,330, Midgley, 16th inst.—Saligon, 11th inst. Rice & Gen.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. E. Knight, 17th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—L.O.E.N. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,014, Perkins, 18th inst.—Hollis, 15th inst. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—N.Y. K.

Ixion, Br. s.s. 6,537, J. L. Stout, 21st inst.—Manila, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Hanul, Fr. s.s. 739, Marnara, 21st inst.—Haliphong, 18th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marry.

Lalsang, Br. s.s. 2,234, M. M. Nook, 23rd inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Oshiusa, Br. s.s. 1,375, Lidford, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—O. N. Co.

Linnar, Br. s.s. 1,288, J. Pottinger, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Phu-yen, Fr. s.s. 1,290, Ribault, 24th Sept.—Saligon, 20th Sept. General.

Foching, Br. s.s. 1,432, J. M. Hay, 24th Sept.—Bangkok, 14th Sept. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 632, T. Konishi, 24th Sept.—Hollis, 18th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Shenku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,123, T. Onda, 24th inst.—Yava, 11th inst. Gen.—J.O.J.L.

Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 25th Sept.—Folchow, 24th Sept. Gen.—A. R. Marry.

Prokellans, Br. s.s. 1,118, A. Braithwaite, 26th Sept.—Shanghai, 23rd Sept. Gen.—B. & S.

Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, O. Cornelissen, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Lokhang, Br. s.s. 987, D. W. Ritchie, 26th inst.—Hollis, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, J. R. Thomson, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,123, W. Marney, 17th inst.—Manila, 24th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luzon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,965, T. Migata, 27th Sept.—Moji, 22nd Sept. Gen.—O.S.K.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	436
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
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Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	45
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW...City of Hankow 8th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd Sept. 1915.

General Agents.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING FOR VANCOUVER AND PUGET SOUND PORTS OVERLAND FREIGHT VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



The s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR"

Captain R. L. Morton,

On the berth on or about October 6.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building,

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND	WIND
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

M. DYER, Esq., M.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S CLAIMS URGED.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph") Received September 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa the newspapers give prominence to the Vice-regal Council's resolution as to Indian representation in the Imperial Conference.
The Ottawa Free Press says:—"The conference should not be made as a reward of loyalty and assistance in the war. India has earned her change of status not only by her loyal response to the Empire's needs in the present crisis, but also by her conduct during the long years of peace. She has gradually become like other members of the great British family and has a right to expect the privileges accorded to others."

The Montreal Star says:—"The proposal is timely and will be heartily welcomed throughout the Empire. The Dominions should take particular pains to assure the Imperial Government and the Government of India that nothing will please them more than to meet the representatives of India at the next Conference. If there be a reason for Lord Hardinge's statement that the decision would lie largely with the Dominions, it is that the attitude of some local sections of the Dominions, regarding Indian immigration at Simla, that the Dominions would hesitate to take such steps. The Dominion Governments, then, should lose no time in making it perfectly clear that, far from hesitating, they eagerly support the admission of gorging India into the council of the Empire. She has bought her admittance, in the present war, with her best blood. The men who die in our common flag should not be kept waiting a moment in the anti-chambers of our councils."

THE TRAFFIC IN EXPLOSIVES.

Alleged Bomb Smuggling Frustrated.

A Chinese was charged this afternoon before Mr. B. Lindell, with unlawfully being in possession of explosives.

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison prosecuted, and Mr. Agassis defended.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said the explosive handed to him by the police was four ounces of black powder. Had it been placed in the iron bomb case produced, and ignited, the case would have been blown to pieces, doing considerable damage in a small radius.

Han Hang, the Chief Chinese Detective, said that on September 8 he went with two Chinese constables and another, to Lun Fat Street, Wanchai, where they saw an informer bringing a table and chairs out of a house into the street with the aid of the defendant. Inside the hollow central pedestal the iron bomb case was found and the black powder.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

30,000 Austrian Officers Lost.
Paris, August 6.—A dispatch from Rome to the Petit Parisien says, according to information from Vienna, Austria has taken measures to recruit officers. A special course of instruction has just been established at the war training schools for old military men occupying no longer than four weeks. Since the beginning of the war Austria has lost about 40,000 officers, including 30 generals.

ARABIC SUNK.

GERMAN CHALLENGE TO UNITED STATES.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

The White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed and sunk on August 19, off the Fastnet Light-house, at the south-west point of Ireland. The attack took place 9.30 a.m., and was without warning. Only eleven minutes elapsed between the time the vessel was struck and her disappearance, but in this interval many of the ships boats were launched, and the majority of the passengers and crew were transferred to them.

The liner was on her way from Liverpool to New York with a crew of 243 and 180 passengers. Last night 375 persons were known to have been saved, leaving only 48 to be accounted for, of whom six only are passengers.

It was at first stated that the passengers and crew numbered between 600 and 700, but fortunately these figures proved to be an over-estimate. A representative of the Press Association was informed at the London office of the company that the actual number of those on board were:—
Cabin passengers 133
Third class passengers.. 48
Crew 243
Total..... 423

Notable Passengers.

Among the passengers was Dr. Rowley, president of the well known American firm of artificial limb makers, Messrs. J. F. Rowley and Co., of Chicago, Kansas City, &c. Dr. Rowley came to England three months ago with his manager, Mr. W. E. Isle, to exhibit specimens of artificial limbs and secured a War-office contract. Dr. Rowley has established a factory at Roehampton, Surrey, and having seen it in working order, was returning to America.

Another passenger was Miss Stella Carol, who was accompanied by her husband. She was en route for America with the intention of making an extended tour there. Miss Carol is a vocalist who possesses a remarkable soprano voice. She was discovered in the streets outside her residence at Hampstead one Christmas-eve. Sirrak by her remarkable range and purity of tone Madame Sherwin took the young girl under her care, and four years ago, after a period of strenuous training, the vocalist was introduced to the public. She has had a brilliant career so far, having sung at the Queen's Hall concerts and also before the King and Queen.

Captain Finch's Escape.

Captain William Finch, interviewed at his hotel at Queenstown, said he was on the bridge at the time, but saw no submarine. From the time of leaving Liverpool a sharp look-out had been kept, and all the lifeboats were swung out and made ready for use. The Henderson life-rafts were also in readiness, and lifebelts were placed in prominent places on the deck, to be available in case of necessity. It was well that this was so, as otherwise the consequences to the crew and passengers must have been lamentable, seeing that no warning whatever was given to them, and that the ship went down in less than ten minutes from the time she was struck.

He first noticed the track of the torpedo when it was about 3,000 feet away. It was coming at right angles for the ship, and struck her on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern. A violent explosion followed,

which blew one of the lifeboats clean off the deck and made pieces of it. Fourteen boats in all were got over the side, but the two last capsized just as the vessel foundered. It was amazing to see how she stood straight up in the water before making the final plunge.

Captain Finch said he was carried down in the maelstrom, but came to the surface again after a minute or so. He found that his leg had been injured by the wreckage, but it was a trifle and did not cost him a thought. Heat once noticed a few women and children in the water, and a couple of firemen assisted to keep them afloat until they were picked up by one of the boats. He was in the water about twenty minutes before being rescued.

The engine-room staff behaved like heroes, and stood by their post when they knew the ship was sinking. Third Engineer London, of B. & O., went down in the ship standing by his engine to carry out his orders from the bridge. Assistant Electrician Barnes, Captain Finch continued, was equally brave, and stood at the post of duty. They were in the boats about one and a half hours when a ship came upon the scene and took on board those who were in some of the boats, another ship coming up soon after and taking off those in the remaining three boats.

Number of People in the Water.
Interviewed by the Press Association's Queenstown correspondent, Mr. O. H. Fringle, of Toronto, Canada, said they had a beautiful passage from Liverpool down Channel, and little apprehension of any danger in the morning, when after breakfast most of the passengers went up on deck to enjoy the fresh air. The sea was calm and the atmosphere clear. Raising his telescope, he noticed what appeared to be the track of a torpedo coming at right angles for the Arabic. He saw no submarine whatever then or later.

"Quicker than I can relate it," he continued, "the torpedo, travelling at enormous speed, struck our steamer on the starboard side. The impact made her shake frightfully, and then there was an explosion. The passengers were by this time rushing for the life-boats which were fortunately at hand at various places on the deck."

"Captain Finch was on the deck giving orders, and the boats were being got down over the side, when quite suddenly the vessel commenced to sink and in a few minutes went down. There was no panic, but naturally a good deal of excitement amongst the women and children, and they were the first got into the boats. "Considering that no warning was given by the brutal enemy, it is astonishing that a much larger proportion of those on board were not lost."

"Although a number of people were in the water when the Arabic went down, still the vast majority of those on board got safely into the lifeboats. After being in the boats for some time a ship came along and took us on board. The crew of the ship treated the survivors very kindly, and in some cases clothing was distributed. Nothing was saved by either crew or passengers, but it is well to be alive in the circumstances."

Bugle Boy's Story.
O. Holford, of Liverpool, ship's bugler, gave the following account of the disaster:—

"I was on the upper promenade deck, and saw the torpedo making direct for our starboard bow. It was about 160 yards away then, and though I looked around carefully I could see no trace of a submarine, and no periscope or funnel appeared above the water so far as I could see."

"By the time the torpedo reached us we had moved on a couple of hundred feet, but so well was our speed calculated by the submarine that the torpedo

struck us on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern and near the engine-rooms. There was a tremendous explosion, and I left. We were done for, as the force of the explosion was very great, and shook our ship in every part. The vessel staggered, and immediately took a heavy list."

"I rushed for my bangle and sounded the alarm as loudly as I could. The alarm call is the station right away to get the passengers into the boats and lower them away clear of the ship. Nearly all the passengers were on deck watching the Dansey sinking not far from us."

Mother and Child Missing.

Mr. Frank Tattersall, of Ashton-under-Lyme, the well-known pianist, his wife, and three children were passengers on the Arabic, and Mrs. Tattersall and one child, Irene, aged five, have not been heard of since the vessel was torpedoed. Mr. Tattersall went to Canada last year, and took up his residence at Oshkosh, Sherbrook, where he was organist at a Methodist Church. It was his intention to make his permanent home in Canada, and a week or two ago he returned home to fetch his wife and children, with whom he left Liverpool on the Arabic on Wednesday.

The Arabic's Mails.

The Post-office announces that there were on board the Arabic 2,813 bags of letters and newspapers, mainly for the United States. The mail included some hundreds of bags from Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and other countries.

Claims on Underwriters.

The value of the Arabic was £190,100 from a marine insurance point of view. So far as is known her cargo was of comparatively small value, but she carried a large number of parcels of bonds, which were very valuable, and which were insured in both the London and Liverpool markets.

Already underwriters have had notice of claims in many instances, and it is certain very heavy claims will be made on underwriters in this connection.

Two American Victims.

The American Consul at Liverpool reports that the following Americans are not in the list of survivors:—

Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, Edmund F. Woods.
Both were cabin passengers.

Shock to America.

Washington, Aug. 20.—There is a growing belief that President Wilson will follow the course which he indicated in the last Note to Germany, and that diplomatic relations with Germany will be broken off as soon as the President is satisfied that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning. There has been no meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and the President has gone to Philadelphia to have his eyes examined.—Central News.

Washington, August 20. News of the sinking of the Arabic came as a shock to officials here, who had hoped that after the last Note to Germany there would be no further aggravation of an already tense situation. The torpedoing without warning of vessels carrying Americans, it is pointed out, has been pronounced a violation of the rights of the United States, and if repeated may be regarded as a deliberately predatory act.

President Wilson spent the entire afternoon and evening trying to obtain details of the disaster, and although he was obviously worried he took the position that judgment should be withheld until official details are received. The Government will not make claims for life and property lost on ships which were duly warned or were sunk while trying to secure

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
No change.

FRANCE RESOLUTE.

Dutch Tribute to Allies.

Amsterdam, August 17.—The Amsterdam "Telegraph" published to-day an interview with its ex-director, Mr. H. M. J. Holdert, who has just returned to Amsterdam after a journey of several months through England and France. Mr. Holdert, who expressed his sincere sympathy for France, and indeed emphasized the fact that his sympathies were more French than English, was nevertheless full of admiration for what England has accomplished in the last six months. He said:—

All England begins slowly to resemble an extensive military camp. I was struck with the great difference between the situation there half a year ago and now. Then the country had lost nothing of its ordinary aspect; now one cannot go a step out of doors without noticing that the whole English people has only one end in view—to make as sure as possible of bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. The people's enthusiasm for the war is general, and one sometimes hears striking examples of this. I know a village near Bristol where there had been about 650 youths suitable for military service; 640 of these have volunteered. England, indeed, at this moment is doing all she can.

When asked whether the long duration of the war had a demoralizing effect on the spirit of the troops, Mr. Holdert replied:—

So far from there being any question of demoralization, the spirit among the troops is rather better than worse. One good reason for this is the improvement of the situation behind the front, which has steadily become more tolerable. The Army Service Corps and medical services are now entirely equal to their task, and soldiers whom I questioned were invariably completely satisfied with their food.

Mr. Holdert spoke of the damage done to Arras, where about a thousand inhabitants remain. They have to live in cellars connected by subterranean passages, to provide means of escape in case one cellar is demolished by shell fire. Leaving the town Mr. Holdert came upon a post of three men—of whom one was ordinarily a barrier, the second a plumber, and the third a tailor—and he asked if they did not think it time to make an end of the war's senseless destruction.

"What do you mean?" replied the advocate. "You will not suggest that we must conclude peace with the Boche because he has destroyed Arras! Let Joffre take his time. We would rather sacrifice all the cities of France than not prosecute this war to an end. France has only one choice—conquer or herself be conquered, annihilated. In your country they talk much about peace, but we know better; we know very well that it is no time just now to think about peace. Have you not advocates of a speedy peace in France?"

Mr. Holdert confessed that neither in Paris nor at the front had he spoken with a single person who thought this war could end otherwise than in complete victory for France. Everywhere was the same resolution, the same confidence in the future.

When asked whether he believed that the French would prosecute the war whatever happened, Mr. Holdert replied:—"I judge on that. There is no question about that. I cannot imagine any French Government which would not be immediately swept away if it entered into negotiation with an unconquered Germany. The spirit of the French troops is such that any Government which would dare to sign a convention with the enemy would be expelled by the bayonet. But I assure you the French Govern-

WAR ITEMS.

Belgian Miners Shot.
Paris, August 9.—A message from The Hague to the "Journal" says that the disorders in the coal-mines at Mons and Charleroi are increasing. The Belgian miners persistently refuse to work for the Germans, who are shooting the strikers.

576,000 Volumes Fall into the Enemy's Hands.
Petrograd, August 8.—Information has been received here that the magnificent library of the University of Warsaw could not be removed in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The library was built in 1894, and contained 576,000 volumes and 1,814 MSS.

Germans Fighting Italy.
Rome, Aug. 7.—The Udine correspondent of the "Agenzia Nazionale" telegraphs that among 800 Austrian prisoners who arrived yesterday at Udine, there were a German journalist and a German student of Munich, both of whom had been fighting in the Austrian Army.

Our Country May Now Need Them any Day.

Copenhagen, August 5.—A message from Malmo states that Dr. Bauer, head physician at Malmo Hospital, to-day declined an urgent request from the Austrian Government for six doctors and 48 nurses for Munkacs (Hungary), on the ground that the Swedish authorities opposed the idea. The doctor added: "I regret we cannot spare a single doctor or nurse, as our country may now need them any day for her own army."

German Mutinies in Belgium.
Paris, August 7.—A telegram from Havre states that serious mutinies have broken out in the garrisons at Liege, Ghent, and Bruges. Troops who had been ordered to replace their exhausted comrades on the Yser front refused to march, and a number of the ringleaders were arrested and shot in the presence of their comrades.

Blinded Officer's Wedding.

Paris, August 7.—The newspapers publish a touching account of the marriage of an officer of the Hussars, named Cantara, who was formerly an employee at the Prefecture at Marseilles, and was blinded in both eyes at Vauquois by shell-fire, and also lost his left arm, with Mademoiselle Potium, professor at the normal school at Mostaganem, Algeria.

ment would not think of it. Any one who just now engages in peace propaganda is thereby rendered suspect. I wish peace apostles understood that better. Anti-war schools and associations of that tendency compromise our country in an undesirable way, and the efforts of these organizations are not only useless but even injurious to the interests of our country. It could be wished that all neutral peace propaganda was stopped. I assure you Dutch peace propaganda only weakens our position in French diplomatic circles.

It needs little perspicacity to perceive that France just now can desire no peace. The French people did not desire war, and they have been obliged to make great sacrifices; they have sacrificed thousands of their sons, and they demand compensation. The prosecution of the war is for the French people a great diplomatic or military question; it has become a purely human problem. A well-known French politician said to me in Paris: "France is bound to the mother and wife, who have lost their sons and husbands. The war must continue to the end. I know this opinion, every where. Indeed, when one sees in the streets of Paris the many women dressed in black who bear their sorrow patiently, one feels that they in the first place who impose on every French Government the duty to prosecute the war to victory."

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from page 10.)

of his life and I'll make him champion like me." This soldier boxer is just a big-hearted, bubbling over with natural patriotism. The other day he was told that his fellow boxer, whom American fans styled the "Dancing Master," intended to cancel all his engagements and return to England to join the Army. "I'm delighted to hear it," said Pat, "and I'll carry out his intention." He can't be accused of not having given the matter full consideration, seeing that he went to America after the war started and that nearly a year has passed since he left. Now Pat tells you what he'll do. I'll bet a champion's championship and the belt if he will join my battalion or any other. O'Keefe boasts that he has obtained about a thousand recruits and nearly all have come from, or through boxing. O'Keefe's biggest "capture" was the Barge, the old light-weight champion who is a joint proprietor of the Ring, London, where boxing entertainments are given three times a week. Another was Ernest Barry, the world's scullion champion.

F. J. V. Hopley.
The return of F. J. V. Hopley from South Africa to take his commission in the Grenadier Guards is most interesting to all classes of sportsmen and boxers in particular. For the old Carrib has had no equal in ring craft as an amateur in this country. When we were searching for a "White Hope" to oppose the now dethroned negro Jack Johnson, John Hopley, as he was known, was approached to undertake the task. In the judgment of many he was fully capable of it but his family was said, did not think it was a "nice" contest for him to engage in, and he refused. A man of magnificent build, standing over six feet, he had tremendous power. To his amateur opponents his blows were fearful things and realizing the danger of his hard hitting which was natural rather than intentional, he judged it wise to retire. While at Harrow, Hopley won the Public Schools' Championships of 1901 and 1902, and on going up to Cambridge he was supreme in Inter-University boxing. As a Rugby footballer Hopley had a curious experience, failing to obtain his Blue at Cambridge, and afterwards, joining the Blackheath Club, gaining international honours. His physical power, which he took forward into his career as a professional, was sufficient to engage against Wales in 1907. In the same season he played against France and in 1908 was picked for the match with Ireland. Hopley is a man of good and entertaining conversation who gives a sparkle to any party by being "all-out" sportsman.

Austrian Emperor II.
Amsterdam, August 2.—A telegram from Vienna says that the Emperor Franz Josef is suffering from a severe cold, and is confined to his bed. The Emperor's illness is a serious matter, as he is the only member of the Imperial family who is still alive. The Emperor's health has been declining for some time, and it is feared that he may not survive the winter. The Emperor's illness is a great loss to the Empire, as he is the only member of the Imperial family who is still alive. The Emperor's health has been declining for some time, and it is feared that he may not survive the winter. The Emperor's illness is a great loss to the Empire, as he is the only member of the Imperial family who is still alive.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BULGARIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

September 27, 4.55 p.m.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has officially communicated to the Powers a Note stating, in the most categorical manner, that the Bulgarian mobilisation is entirely in the national interest and not in the slightest of an aggressive character.

It is noteworthy that both the Government despatch and Reuter's Sofia message mentioned on September 28, were sent on September 23 and delayed two days in transmission; thus they were despatched before the Greek mobilisation was ordered or known.

SERBIA'S DETERMINATION.

September 27, 4.55 a.m.

The Serbian Minister to Paris, on being interviewed, said:—"Serbia, like Belgium, will defend every inch of her territory against all aggressors and will hold out to the last man and the last drop of blood. It cannot be denied that we are inferior to the combined Austro-German forces, but happily the Allies are aware of this. Therefore we have every reason to believe that their support will not be lacking; but rapid action is necessary."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D., state:

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve Engineer Lieut. Frederick William James, R.D., R.N.R., being attached to the Engineer Company, with the relative rank of Captain, with effect from 14.9.15.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—
Private P. W. Goldring from 28.9.15. to 8.10.15.
Gunner Elson from 28.9.15. to 15.10.15.
Sapper O'Sullivan from 1.10.15. to 17.10.15.
Sapper N. MacArthur from 1.10.15. to 1.11.15.

Parades.
Parades for Wednesday, 29th instant.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Inspection of Arms and Ammunition at Headquarters, followed by Section Signalling. Class I. Morse flags. Class II. Semaphore flags.

5.20 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Inspection of Arms and Ammunition at Headquarters. Every member (including Belchers men) of the above Sections must attend this parade and bring the whole of their ammunition with them. In the event of sickness preventing the attendance of any N. C. O. or man, he must hand his ammunition to his Section Commander before 5 p.m. to-morrow.
Remainder NIL.

Detail.
Gun Olah Hill, Kowloon: On duty until morning of 3rd prox.—No. 2 Section Art. Batty. and, to-night, Ptes: Hurl and Santos of Signalling Section.
Officer on duty Lieut. Danby.
Detention Camp, Kowloon: On duty to-night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.
On duty to-morrow night Centre Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty Capt. Wood.
On duty 30th Inst. No. 1 Section Art. Batty.
Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Officer until 3rd prox. Lieut. Rose.
Orderly Sergeant until 3rd prox. Sgt. F. C. Hall.

Notice.
The Mt. Austin Men's Society will hold a devotional meeting in the Recreation Hall, Austin Barracks, on Wednesday evening next at 8 p.m. There will be a special speaker and the meeting will be open to all.

THE ORDER TO "STAND FAST."

Letter from Prince Louis,

The Press Bureau has been requested to communicate to the Press for publication the following letter from H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg to Mr. Churchill:—

Kent House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.
August 19, 1915.

Dear Mr. Churchill,—I notice from the newspapers that the unauthorised publication of a private note of mine concerning certain action which I took when in charge of the Admiralty on July 26, 1914, has been made the basis of various strictures on you. I greatly regret this, since you, as First Lord and I as First Sea Lord, acted during this critical time in perfect harmony and with absolute mutual trust, as is shown by the following statement of what occurred at the Admiralty on that date.

The news from abroad on the morning of July 26 was certainly, in my opinion, very disquieting, and when you called me up on the telephone from Cromer about lunch-time I was not at all surprised to hear you express the same view. You then asked to take any steps which, in view of the foreign situations, might appear desirable. You reminded me, however, that I was in charge of the Admiralty and should act without waiting to consult you. You also informed me you would return that night instead of next morning.

After making myself acquainted with all the telegrams which had reached the Foreign Office and considering the different steps towards de-mobilisation, which, in the ordinary course of events would have commenced early next morning, I directed the Secretary, as a first step, to send an Admiralty Order by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet at Portland to the effect that no ship was to leave that anchorage until further orders. For the time this was sufficient.

You fully approved of this when you returned, and we then, in perfect accord, decided upon the further orders as they became necessary, day by day.

Pray make any use you like of this letter, and believe me to be,
Yours very sincerely,
Louis Battenberg.

THE RIGA NAVAL BATTLE.

REPORTED LOSS OF TEN GERMAN SHIPS.

Gallant Russian Gunboat.

Petrograd, Aug. 23.

The Naval General Staff issues the following communiqué:—

On August 16 the German Fleet renewed with heavy forces its attacks on our position in the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. During that day and on the following day our vessels repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for an entry into the Gulf had been singularly favoured by misty weather.

Taking advantage of a thick fog, considerable enemy forces penetrated into the Gulf of Riga. Our vessels fell back, while continuing to resist the enemy, without losing touch with him. On August 19 and 20 the enemy carried out reconnaissance in various directions. At the same time the engagement with our vessels continued. As a result the enemy suffered appreciable losses among his torpedo craft.

On our side we lost the gunboat Sivutich, which perished gloriously in an unequal action with an enemy cruiser which was escorting the torpedo craft. The cruiser closed with her to a distance of about 400 metres. The Sivutich, wrapped in flame and on fire fore and aft, continued to answer shot for shot until she went down, having previously sunk an enemy torpedo-boat.

On August 21 the enemy, in view of the losses he had sustained, and considering the barrenness of his efforts, apparently evacuated the Gulf.

From August 16 to August 21 two cruisers and not less than eight torpedo vessels belonging to the enemy were either put out of action or sunk.

At the same time, our gallant Allies torpedoed in the Baltic one of the most powerful Dreadnoughts of the German Fleet.

The Sivutich, which so distinguished herself in the Gulf of Riga, was a vessel of 980 tons and 12 knots. She carried a crew of 148. Her captain was Commander Teherkasoff, who distinguished himself at Port Arthur. The number of survivors is not yet known. According to the newspapers, she was the only Russian ship lost.

It is stated that the German battleship torpedoed by a British submarine was one of the Moltke type.

The naval successes at Riga have come as a great relief after the strain of the past week. The scenes of joy yesterday evening lasted until late into the night, and included an enthusiastic demonstration outside the British Embassy.

The Enemy's Purpose and Failure.

The Petrograd official communiqué refers to two distinct affairs says the Times Naval Correspondent. One is the torpedoing in the Baltic of a German cruiser, said to be the Moltke, by a British submarine. No date is yet forthcoming as to when this occurred, but, apparently, it was either on Wednesday or Thursday last, when the Germans had managed to force an entrance into the Gulf, aided by the misty weather prevailing, and when, in the uncertainty of the defence being overcome, they had moved a supporting armoured force to the vicinity in order to prevent their ships inside being cut off. The second affair is the enterprise against the Gulf itself, of which there is official confirmation. The undertaking lasted a whole week, with four days' actual fighting, and it ended disastrously for the Germans.

The purpose of the enemy was not only to obtain the mastery in the Gulf, but to effect a landing to the north of Riga at Pernau.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Four Additional Steamers on San Francisco Run.

We are informed that the s.s. Persia, formerly belonging to the Pacific Mail s.s. Co. having been purchased by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, will join that company's Trans-Pacific fleet of steamers.

The s.s. Persia will leave Hongkong for San Francisco on her first voyage in the New Service about November 3, calling at Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu en route. In order to meet the great demand of freight and passenger traffic the T.K.K. will provide four additional steamers to operate on the Hongkong and San Francisco run.

If the plan had succeeded not only would the communications of Riga with Petrograd have been cut, but a further advance on the capital facilitated. It was necessary, however, first to obtain command of the waters of the Gulf, and the Germans made a systematic effort to achieve this result. They seem to have attempted to enter by both channels—that to the south, which is used by heavy warships, and that by way of Moon Sound, where some of the heaviest fighting took place. It was insufficient to sweep a passage through the mines and fixed defences if the mobile defence could not also be accounted for, and this is exactly where the German scheme failed. While the defenders were still in force every attempt at disembarkation could only be made at great peril, and the Russian torpedo craft and gunboat flotilla, skilfully and courageously handled, made the landing of a single German soldier hopeless. The affair is an illustration of the weakness of an attempt to carry out an invasion overseas before the control of the communications about has been obtained. Doubtless the Germans hoped to gain experience which might come in useful when they try conclusions with us in the North Sea. If so they have got something to profit by in the lesson taught them by the Russians.

The most severe fighting appears to have taken place in the Moon Sound, where the Russians admit the loss of the Sivutich after a gallant defence which is in itself a source of pride. Slow, but armed for her size, the Sivutich was a useful vessel, but the Russians have many more of these small gunboats. The Germans claim also to have sunk the Korsets, a sister ship of the Sivutich, but the experience of other engagements at sea during the war has shown how very difficult it is to make certain of an enemy's loss or to identify ships or vessels supposed to have been destroyed. There is a similar discrepancy about the German losses, but that these were severe, and that they included the force which it was intended to throw ashore, is proved by the abandonment of their enterprise. Further details of the battle will be eagerly awaited.

The destruction of the Moltke, if it was the Moltke, means that the battle-cruisers of the German High Sea Fleet have been reduced to four. The Goeben, of which the Moltke was a sister ship, is in the service of the Turkish Navy, and thus does not count in connection with the situation in the North Sea, even if she were in an effective condition, which is doubtful. The Blucher, the first of the German battle-cruisers, although sometimes classed as an armoured cruiser, was sunk by Admiral Beatty's squadron in the battle off the Dogger Bank on January 24. The four remaining vessels are the Von der Tann, Seydlitz, Derfflinger, and Lutzow, and they are of three distinct types; the first named being armed with eight 11 in. guns, the second with ten 11 in., and the other two with eight 12 in.

EMPLOYERS!

EMPLOYERS!!

EMPLOYERS!!!

THE EMPIRE URGENTLY

NEEDS

EVERY SKILLED

ENGINEER

IN YOUR FACTORY

NOT ON WAR WORK.

MAKE IT EASY

FOR THEM TO

GO AND EASY

TO COME BACK.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.
Anderson G E Kap J B
Belloc E E Lantieri O
Bain H Murray Longdale Miss M G
Barling J H Lloyd G T
Bell C D J McMurtry D
Bell C D J Manville A O
Bryan G O Marling H J
Choy Leung-ah Mrs Markham B
D'Almada Castro Mrs Marriott Dr & Mrs O
D'Almada Castro Mrs Mehta B K
D'Almada Castro Mrs Mercedi J
D'Almada Castro Mrs McNicol L D
D'Almada Castro Mrs Moore W
Duffy Miss M E Ormiston J R
Davis Mr & Mrs P E Poll D
French Capt & Mrs Picher A J
F M F Roy, Miss F
French Master
Fitzwilliams D G H Reed Mrs O
Garlick P G Rolfe Capt P H
Gould Mr & Mrs J Salberg G
Gibb J Sherry P R E
Gibbourn V Smith J G
Goodrich O L Smith W H
Gill G J Sorby V
Halle Mr & Mrs B C Square Miss A
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Stelbert B
W A Symmons W A
Hall Capt T P Treenissen O
Halse A Voegell H E
Hewitt Hon M E A White F W
Hodge W J Willie J

Grand Hotel.
Anker J C James P
A-Jott C R Klant J de
Booth O H Mantelro J
Buchanan Mrs S Philipp P
Crew A B Roy-John C W
Caden O Ryan E
Dunhill A Smith J
Dyk P B Van Stantun J E S
Gran C J de Thoiry H F
Grant J Todd O W
Haig A C Wright S H
Hume F G

Kingsclere Hotel.
Bolles J W North R A G
Burn Percy Robinson Mr & Mrs
Cavero S M Mrs J
Dick H W Rolfe P H
Fielder D E Sachs Mrs G
Fikins Miss D Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Forbes Mr & Mrs A Smith J
Hickson W Smith J G
Lagnan V Watkins O H
Luhre J H van G Wilton M J
Negre R Wood G G
Joseph E M

King Edward Hotel.
Almond M S R Joseph J
Beale Mrs Kales F H
Beithold Mrs Lambden D
Black J A Lambden M
Bromley Mr & Mrs Lee W D
Budge W Lennox Capt & Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S Lennox
Cooke F L Lobo E
Cooke Miss J F Cooke Master G M & Norris E
J P Maclean D R
Course A Murphy H
Deane Mrs R G Passmore Mrs W C
Duckworth F F Newman Mr & Mrs
Dutton Mr & Mrs G Robson Mr
A Runcie J E
Elson W T Siegh E M
Evans G O Soper O H
Foss Mrs C Ramsay Mrs R A
Fritz G Raymond
Gee Mr & Mrs Stoneham H F
Geraghty Mrs Sylvester Mrs S
Gregory T M Thornton H
Grove E Tourtelot Mrs E L
Gunn T Hamme Mr & Mrs Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hastings A H Jackson Mr & Mrs W Wong S
Johnston Mr & Mrs

Carlton Hotel.
Anderson T Jones G L D
Andrews A Jones Miss A M
Cameron Dr M Joan Miss
Clark Miss E C Joseph A
Clark Miss G M Kerr Miss A
Cain D J Lewis M D M S E A
Collin H Manalang C
Crosby Mr & Mrs Manry Mrs J O
Crosby J Manry James C
Crosby N O Marston Miss E
Crosby C C Matthews P W
Curtis Mrs E G Meek Thomas
Davis Miss G C Melbourne Mr & Mrs
Del Pog R J Parker F
Donaldson Mrs Pennell W V
Duthie Mr & Mrs Rhoades Wm
Engelbrecht F P Short A M
Eduy Miss A Smith D S
Fife Miss E Sprung A L
Fife Miss Elizabeth Stock W A
Florence Miss Stevenson A
Forger Mr & Mrs H Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Forker F R Stevenson A
Frances Miss Taylor J T
Fulcher W O Thom Wm
Gibb Mr & Mrs E D Thomson R
Grace G Tough Wm
Griswold Mrs F S Walker Rev J A K
Hope Miss M Wilson J W
Hosah Dr J

Peak Hotel.
Armstrong W Johns Mrs T J R
Barnett Mr & Mrs E doolie E
Bell Mr & Mrs W H Kork Mr & Mrs W L
Bowler Mrs Lambelot
Carmichael Mr & Mrs MacGowan Mrs
Mrs H F Marriott Mrs
Cary F W Mitchellmore Mr & Mrs
Caselli Mr & Mrs M V
C Cooney L & Mrs Morgan Major
Coulman A Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Darling Col R E Perkin T L
Dobble Mr & Mrs Pratt Mrs T L
Faulkner Col Rolfe Mr & Mrs
Folles Dorman Skelton Miss
Hale Mr & Mrs B A Smith Mr & Mrs E O
Hansen W J Mrs Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Hind B A Stewart Capt & Mrs
Hammond Capt & Mrs Tindall G
Mrs Trahan J A Mr & Mrs
Jones Lee Ventile Maj Gen

MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
APIOL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Indigestion
Stomach & Liver Disorders
It is the only medicine which
acts directly on the stomach
& liver, and is perfectly
safe and reliable.
It is sold in all
Chemists, Druggists, and
Grocers.
MARTIN'S
APIOL PILLS

PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer
Medina. From London Sept. 4—
To Shanghai: Mr R. G. Dawie,
Rev J. S. Helps and son, Dr E.
Cundall, Miss B. Weaver, Mrs
and Miss Cooper, Miss Dale Mr
G. Stephenson, Mr F. E. Frazer,
Miss D. J. Walker, Mrs R. P.
Sanderson, and son, Mr W. Har-
row, Dr and Mr W. G. Grovner,
Miss Wilson, Mr A. C. Thomas,
Mr and Mrs J. H. Jennings,
Capt. and Mrs Meathrell To
Hongkong. Mr A. K. Henderson,
Miss E. D. George, Mrs H S Che.
Per P. and O. steamer Mongol-
lia. From London September 18.
To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchan-
nan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Tomp-
kins, Mr F. A. Samson, Capt. W.
J. Barker, Mr and Mrs C. E.
Stephenson, Mrs Hughes and
child. To Manila: Mr E. W. Adams.
To Hongkong: Mr E. J. Ainslie,
Miss Jacob. Mr A. Hamilton.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru.
From London Aug. 28.—To
Shanghai: Mr Fraser, Mrs San-
derson and Master Sanderson,
Mrs O'Hara. To Hongkong:
Mr S. M. Mayne, Miss G. Rip-
plingale.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru.
From London Sept. 11.—To
Shanghai: Mr W. H. T. King,
Miss K. Hilt, Mrs Prestley and
child, Mr R. Macfarlane, Mr Mrs
and Miss Hinton, Capt and Mrs
Sangster, Mrs Stott, Mrs Fried-
rick and 2 children, Mr W.
Blonck, Mrs A. H. Skinner, Mrs
Stewart, Miss K. I. Crav. n. Miss
Taylor, Miss Casswell, Miss E.
M. Keen, Miss I. Maovean, Mrs
Walley. Mr F O Ball, Miss M.
Light, Miss G. Smith. To Hong-
kong: Mrs Rees, Mrs Cart-
wright, Mr and Mrs White,
Hon. E. R. Mrs and
Miss Halifax, Miss Marr, Mr
and Mrs Chapman, Mr and Mrs
Davidson, Mr Richardson, jun.,
Mrs Richardson, Mr D. S. Cooper,
Mr H. Scott.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru.
From London, September 25.—
To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs Ken-
nett, Mr and Mrs Young and 2
children. To Hongkong: Miss
Hughes, Mrs Humphreys, Mr and
Mrs D. E. Donnell and 3 children,
Miss M. Aycock.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"FUSHIMI MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 30th
September, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915.

NOTICES.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1853.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 25 and
27, King's Road, Street, (2nd Street) write
or Central Market Telephone No. 215.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord
Russell testified to the benefits
derived from the use of
CURE, and every good thing
should be tried.
HIMROD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA
It is the only medicine
which acts directly on the
lungs, and is perfectly
safe and reliable.
It is sold in all
Chemists, Druggists, and
Grocers.
HIMROD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Nineteenth Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of the Share-
holders in the above Company
will be held at the Company's
Town Office, 2 Lower Albert
Road, Hongkong, on Saturday,
9th October, at 12.30 p.m. for the
purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors and statement of
Accounts to 31st July, 1915.
The Transfer Books of the
Company will be Closed from the
1st to 9th October, 1915 both days
inclusive.

By order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1915

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

Dividend Warrants dated Lon-
don 24th July, 1915 may be had
on application at the Offices of
the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1915.

NOTICE

G. ~~MANUK~~ B.

LICENCE UNDER KING'S

REGULATIONS No. 10 OF

1915.

WHEREAS under the provi-
sions of the King's Regulations
No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trad-
ing with the enemy all persons
subject to the jurisdiction of His
Majesty's Supreme Court for
China were prohibited from doing
certain things save so far as li-
cences might be issued enabling
them so to do AND WHEREAS
by paragraph XI of the afore-
said King's Regulations it is
provided that nothing in such
Regulations shall be taken to
prohibit anything which shall be
expressly permitted by the King's
licence or by the licence given on
his behalf by a Secretary of State
or on the like behalf by His Ma-
jesty's Minister in China
whether such licence be especial-
ly granted to individuals or be
announced to classes of persons
NOW THEREFORE I His Britan-
nic Majesty's Minister in China
hereby announce that all
British subjects, firms or corpora-
tions are permitted to trade with
the following persons or bodies of
persons of Ottoman nationality
residing and doing business in
China, namely:— Jacques Azad-
ian, Import and Export Mer-
chant, B. A. Somekh, Import and
Export Merchant, S. S. Somekh,
Import and Export Merchant,
D. S. Somekh, Sharebroker, S. E.
and E. E. Shalmon, Import and
Export Merchants, J. H. Joseph,
Member of the Shanghai Stock
Exchange and Import Merchant,
Ellis Joseph, Director of Joseph
Brothers, A. E. Codal, Pearl Mer-
chant, and Director of Bacha
and Company and N. S. Levy,
Shanghai Brokers Association
and former Director of
S. J. David and Company
J. A. Fredericks, Shanghai Share
Brokers Association and Import
Merchant, F. Aaron, S. J. Solo-
mon, formerly in the employ of
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Com-
pany, A. J. Sudka, M. J. Nathan,
Sharebroker and Commission
Agent and Member of Shanghai
Sharebrokers Association, M.
Myer, Sharebroker and Commis-
sion Agent and N. E. B. Ezra,
Secretary of the Bank of Terri-
torial Development of China,
Limited, all of Shanghai, and J. S.
Spunt, partner in the firm of
Spunt and Rosenfeld of Tientsin,
and with any other persons or
bodies of persons of Ottoman
nationality residing and doing
business in China whose name
may hereafter from time to time
be published at the public offices
of His Britannic Majesty's Con-
sulates in China, and all such
persons or bodies of persons shall
not be considered as coming with-
in the definition of the word
enemy as given in the said King's
Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

(Sd.) J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's
Minister.
Peking, September 28th, 1915.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames . . \$2.20 per 100

No. 9 . . . 2.80 "

" 6 . . . 3.00 "

" 4 . . . 4.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

AFTERNOON DRESSES.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

READY TO WEAR.

HATS, DRESS GOODS, COLFERS BLOUSES.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail
Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form
and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy:—25 cents.
Annual Subscription:—\$13 (including postage \$17).

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of
Shameen, Canton.

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COMMERCIAL.

Bullion.

Messrs. Samco, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, August 23, states that:—External movements have been slightly against the Bank of England, but it is to be noted that no South African output appears to have been credited during the week. The following amounts were received by the Bank:—August 19, £138,000 in bar gold. Withdrawals were made as under:—August 19 £155,000 in bar gold; August 14 £200,000 in foreign gold coin; August 20, £80,000 in foreign gold coin; August 21 £30,000 in sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlements note guarantee fund. August 25 £7,000. During the week the reduction on balances amounted to £357,000. The return of currency from circulation continues, though on a very moderate scale. The return issued to-day records a small increase of about £215,000. The Rhodesian output for July, 1915 amounted to £336,565 as compared with £320,670 for July, 1914 and £322,473 for June, 1915. With regard to Silver the circular states:—The undertone appears somewhat improved in consequence of the purchases made by the United States Treasury during the last few weeks. The total issued to exceed 2,000,000 oz. during the current month. Prices, however, have not been well maintained, but have fallen gradually from 22-15/16, quoted on August 20, to 22-13/16 yesterday. A slight increase in the amount of supplies, and the sluggishness of demand from eastern markets, especially from the Indian bazaar, are the apparent reasons for this set-back. China is inclined to buy at falling rates. The imports of the United Kingdom from China during the first six months of 1915 amount to £3,233,720 in value, as compared with £1,975,846 during the corresponding months of 1914. This represents an increase of 63 per cent., and is owing to the closure of enemy markets rather than to an expansion in the total export trade of China. The exports from the United Kingdom to China during these periods, were £4,059,375 and £3,444,712 in value, respectively, a diminution of 52 per cent. in the case of the first six months of this year. This remarkable falling off necessitates a substitution of so much silver, or credit in some form based upon silver, in order to balance the altered conditions of trade. The figures apply only to the relations between China and the United Kingdom, and it is possible that the balance of trade between China and other countries, especially the United States, may not have altered in the same proportion, but it is reasonable to assume that the movement of trade was somewhat similar. If this assumption be correct, it is hardly probable that China is in a position to re-sell permanently any portion of the large stock held here on account of that country, though, possibly, there may be occasional attempts to make a favourable sale with a view to replacement at a profit. An Indian currency return for August 22, gives details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation... 68.39
Reserve in silver coin 39.91
Gold coin and bullion 6.33
Gold in England... 6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,700 bars as compared with 4,700 last week. A shipment of 150,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Coast Preservation in Chekiang.

The Governor of Chekiang has submitted to the Central Government an estimate of the cost for repairs and construction of the sea dikes of Haining, Haiwen, and Ningbo. The total cost is put down at \$281,100, and the Governor requests that a sum of \$100,000 be issued immediately to commence work at the more important points. The President has instructed the Ministry of Finance to furnish this amount.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$240 ss. £72 5/8	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £23/1- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/4 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	1165 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$970 s	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$245 ex 73	12,000	\$100	6 1/2	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	245	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162 b.	20,000	\$0	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. (40 cts. b. x the re- C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$66 b.									
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/4 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$155 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157 1/2	96	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$90/- s.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$35 1/2 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$131 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$40 1/2 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1907
Mining.									
Eastern Mining Administration, Ltd.	\$30/- s.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$34 1/2 b.	200,000	\$1	all	30 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tromps Mines Ltd.	\$31/6 b.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ \$1.20 for year ending 30.6.15
Ural Caspians.	\$40/6 b.	795,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	21/3			{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15 1/- interim 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$78 1/2 sa.	10,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'oa D. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	10,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	83	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$60 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49	ex div. Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92 b.	35,000	\$100	all	70 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 b.	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$112 b.	10,000	\$50	50					{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$109 sa.	100,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 b.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	72	61.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	10	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 b.	79,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	69 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 1/2 b.	19,000	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 n.	10,000	\$100	all					{ \$4.08 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$175 n.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$93 n.	15,000	\$10	all	134 Mar.	7 June	93 1/2	73 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$16.20 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	\$1.50 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$90 1/2 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$101 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/4 b.	10,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.40 sa.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.05
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 b.	50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$34 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$84 b.	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$9.80 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.50 Jan.	5 Dec.	9 1/2	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$183 n.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	24	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 1/2 b.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 for 1914
Langkats	\$37 1/2 sa.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	26 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	\$1.50 for year ending 30.6.15
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	\$11 b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$33 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6.85 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 n.	11,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	\$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 23, 1913.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 23th.

T/T Bombay	135 1/4
T/T Calcutta	135 1/4
T/T Hongkong	135 1/4
T/T Shanghai	135 1/4
T/T India	135 1/4
T/T Japan	135 1/4
T/T Manila	135 1/4
T/T Cebu	135 1/4
T/T Batavia	135 1/4
T/T Singapore	135 1/4

On Haiphong	8 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	8
On Bangkok	8 1/2
On London	8 1/2
On Paris	8 1/2
On Berlin	8 1/2
On Amsterdam	8 1/2
On Antwerp	8 1/2
On Bruges	8 1/2
On Lyons	8 1/2
On Marseilles	8 1/2
On Naples	8 1/2
On Rome	8 1/2
On Vienna	8 1/2
On Zurich	8 1/2

Gold Leaf per oz.	\$49.70
Sovereign	\$11.20 nom.
Bar Silver ready	\$23.3/4
forward	
Chinese 20 cts. pieces	\$20.7/8
Chinese 10	\$21
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$9.3/4
Hongkong 10	\$9.3/4

Malwa, New	\$9.100 per s.
Malwa, Old	9.200
Patna, New	9.225 per s.
Patna, Old	9.200
Bengal, New	9.200
Bengal, Old	9.200

Opium Quotations.	
Malwa, New	\$9.100 per s.
Malwa, Old	9.200
Patna, New	9.225 per s.
Patna, Old	9.200
Bengal, New	9.200
Bengal, Old	9.200

Hongkong Branch	
Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted	
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum	
on Daily Balances and on Deposits at rates which may be negotiated on application	
CHAMBERLAIN & CO. Ltd.	

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famous DANISH brew for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE.
IT'S CLEAR.
IT'S CHEAP.
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CLIMATE IN
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NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES
COPENHAGEN
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BONA FIDE
DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Comprodores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

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BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 4.BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Szechuan, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Szechuan, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

RISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New \$9.100 per s.

Malwa, Old 9.200

Patna, New 9.225 per s.

Patna, Old 9.200

Bengal, New 9.200

Bengal, Old 9.200

The ALEXANDRA CAFE

